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VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 21. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

The Amnesty Bill.

SENATOR MORTON'S VIEWS.

The Appropriation Bill.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1872.

SENATE.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF.

Mr. THUMBULL presented petitions of the citizens of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin for a reduction of tariff and the repeal of duties on coal, salt and pig iron.

APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. THUMBULL reported the amended apportionment bill, and hoped the bill would receive early consideration.

MINES.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Mines, reported a bill for the development of the mines of the country. It declares that all Government lands, whether surveyed or not, are free and open to exploration and purchase, defines certain rights governing newly discovered mines, &c. An amendment was agreed to that the bill should not affect the rights of the proprietors of the Sutro tunnel.

PUBLIC PARK.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill setting apart certain lands near the head waters of the Yellowstone River as a public park.

FREE IMPORTATION.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to allow the importation, free of duty, of certain machinery designed for experiments in mining in Louisiana. Passed.

AMNESTY.

At the expiration of the morning hour, there was brought up as unfinished business the Amnesty bill. It was laid aside to take up the bill for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

Mr. CHANDLER proposed an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to certain towns in Michigan. This threatening to give rise to debate.

Mr. MORTON called for the regular order, the Amnesty bill, and addressed the Senate upon it. He declared himself opposed to universal suffrage, and characterized the arguments in favor of it as based upon sickly sentimentalism and spurious generosity. He thought there was a good deal of misapprehension throughout the country in regard to the disabilities now resting upon those who engaged in rebellion. It was perhaps not generally known that Jefferson Davis and all his followers had as much right to vote as any man who served in the Union army. He reviewed the history of the fourteenth amendment, and argued that the provision in its authorizing Congress to remove disabilities by a two thirds vote was not designed to authorize the removal of disabilities from classes, but only from individuals. It seemed, therefore, the struggle to be minimize the fourteenth amendment to pass the Amnesty bill as it came from the House. He was willing, however, to vote for that bill, but he never would vote for it with the exceptions stricken out. The disability proposed by that amendment, upon the Southern leaders, was the last remaining legal mark of disapprobation of rebellion, and he could never consent to its removal; because to do so would be to acknowledge that rebellion was not wrong; that it was merely a difference of opinion, and that the leaders of rebellion have the same right as loyal men to hold the highest offices of the Government. The question of amnesty had generally been argued heretofore on grounds of expediency and experience, but he wished to consider it upon higher principle. He thought there was a great principle involved; a principle of consistency, of duty to the Government, and especially a principle of the greatest importance to posterity. It was argued that amnesty would conciliate the people of the South; but he believed that the leaders could no more be conciliated in that way than rattlesnakes could be conciliated by restoring their extracted fangs. They would die as they had lived—*rebels*. Whatever dignity history might give to their characters depended upon consistency in maintaining that attitude. Therefore they could not be conciliated by this measure; and if it would conciliate the masses of the Southern people, it would be by their taking it as an admission that they were always in the right and that the people of the North were always in the wrong. If universal amnesty were to be granted now, it would be impossible to convince the next generation that there was anything wrong in rebellion, and the Republican party could not concede the guiltlessness of rebellion without falsifying its whole record, and disgracing itself before the world. The consequences of the rebellion were far greater than the consequences of all other crimes committed in the United States up to this time.

Mr. MORTON predicted that if general amnesty is granted, the next step will be to pension the rebel soldiers; next to pay the rebels for their property taken by the Union armies in the war, including slaves, and next to pay the Confederate debt.

In conclusion, Mr. MORTON said he would vote for Mr. SUMNER'S amendment—the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. He agreed with Mr. SUMNER in putting justice before generosity, or spurious magnanimity. What might be mercy to the individuals amnestied would, in his opinion, be cruelty to future generations, and while he was willing to vote for a general amnesty, he believed universal amnesty would be inhuman and immoral, because it would be an admission of innocence of rebellion, whose consequences will linger in the country for centuries.

Mr. THURMAN said he was at a loss to comprehend the Senator from Indiana (Morton), that the Senator asserted that universal amnesty would be inhuman and immoral, and he was prepared to vote for this bill of universal amnesty provided Mr. SUMNER'S amendment should be adopted.

Mr. MORTON explained that what he had denounced was universal amnesty. He would vote for this House bill because it made exceptions of persons who might be regarded as among the authors of the rebellion.

Mr. THURMAN said that if this House bill was so satisfactory to the Senator, he was at a loss to account for his denunciation of universal amnesty on this occasion, as no one had proposed to amend this bill so as to make it apply universally. He thought there was only one way to account for it. The Senator from Indiana has seized this opportunity to make a speech, which would strike the key note of the coming campaign. That function had so often devolved upon him, or been assumed by him, that it passed into a common law of the radical party that he should do this at the beginning of every campaign, and the only regret he (Thurman) had on the subject was that in all the years during which the Senator had been studying that music he had not discovered a new note, or even a single new note. [Laughter.] It was the same old story about the wickedness of rebellion and of the Democratic party, and the same array of the terrible result which would follow if the Democrats should get into power, and which were to be found no where else but in that Senator's imagination.

Mr. BLAIR suggested that it was not the same note that Mr. MORTON struck in 1865, when he made a speech in favor of President Johnson.

Mr. THURMAN—I leave that to be settled between the Senator from Missouri (Blair) and the Senator from Indiana (Morton). The Senator from Indiana makes the same old charges against the Democratic party—*das gers* which he believes, of course, or he would not make them; but which I venture to say that no human being in his senses, and who is intelligent enough to form an opinion, does believe or can believe for one single instant. Payment of the rebel debt? How is it to be said in the face of the fourteenth amendment, which prohibits even the State from making any payment of it? The payment of pensions to rebel soldiers is also positively prohibited by the fourteenth amendment. The paying of the national debt is guaranteed by the Constitution. The restitution of slavery is positively prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, and yet a leading Senator, one who is looked upon perhaps as the leader of his party, and as the particular mouth piece of the administration, has the boldness to hold up those preposterous statements to frighten the American people out of their propriety. Sir, it may do very well on the stumps in the swamps of Indiana (laughter), but it is not too much to say that to men who are accustomed to reflect, the apprehensions which the Senator expresses are preposterous and ridiculous. Now, I find great difficulty in understanding this administration. The President, in his annual message, recommends an amnesty, and here is the Senator from Indiana (Morton), one of his chief supporters, denouncing it. The President recommends Civil Service reform, and the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) pours out upon it the vials of his wrath and ridicule. I can hardly understand it; but if I were a suspicious man, I would say that this is the old trick of throwing a tub to the whale. I would suspect that when the President says, "Let us have civil service reform," there is a mental reservation that it shall be killed in Congress, and that when he says "Let us have amnesty," there is a mental reservation that the radicals in the Senate shall kill amnesty. I do not charge any such hypocrisy upon the President, but it does look wonderfully strange that every important recommendation made by the President is ignored by his friends in this chamber.

Mr. Thurman, in conclusion, argued the question of the rights of States under the Constitution.

Mr. MORTON, in reply, said that Mr. Thurman had just made an able speech about the dangers of centralization, which also had been often heard in the swamps of Indiana. It was the same old Democratic States rights speech. The Senator had just said he could not understand this administration. That was true. The whole Democratic party were unable to understand this administration [laughter], or times in which they lived. They were like a man riding in a car backwards, who never sees anything until he is clear past it. [Laughter.] As to the dangers that would result from their coming into power, he would ask whether the Democrats were not committed to pay for the rebels' slaves? To show that they were, he sent Mr. Blair's Broadhead letter to the desk to be read, and said it was because of the sentiments expressed in that letter, that Mr. Blair was given the second place on the Democratic Presidential ticket.

Mr. BLAIR—If you had not backed out of your speech in 1865 in favor of President Johnson, you might have got my place. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON explained the speech of 1865, and said the Senator from Missouri (Blair) had once been a member of the Republican party and had left it.

Mr. BLAIR—I left it because of its usurpations. I joined it when the whole party could have sat down at a dinner table, and I left it when it was in power all over the country to join a party that was out of power. As to the Senator's speech, I remember that when he delivered it he was thought to be a very fit person for Johnson's cabinet, and if the people of the South were misled by any person, it was by the Senator himself in that speech.

Mr. MORTON—The Senator attributes more importance to that speech than ever I did. As to my being thought a fit person for Johnson's cabinet, I know nothing about it, but I can say this much, that there never was an office in the gift of Johnson that I would have accepted. I say this without disrespect to him. I have heard it said that I sought a place in his cabinet. That is false. There never was an hour in which I should have resigned the Governorship of Indiana for any place except a seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Morton said further that this was the most important question before Congress, far more important than Civil Service reform or tariff revision.

Mr. SCOTT followed with an argument in favor of the Amnesty bill as it came from the House, but said he was not prepared to vote for universal amnesty.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice that he would endeavor to press the bill to a vote to-morrow.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. WINDOM presented a petition signed by General Sheridan and other officers representing 300,000 soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland, praying that the time they served in the army may be allowed in the five years required by the homestead law after two years' actual residence.

At four o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. PERCE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of public lands to the education of the people, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The morning hour expired and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative and executive appropriation bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, remarked that the revenues and their expenditure might be almost said to be the whole scope of the government of modern nations. In looking over the statistics of England, he had discovered the curious fact that whenever England had a war, the expenditures immediately and naturally leaped up enormously to a higher level, and the war ending, the expenditures graded down rapidly, and at last struck a level below which they did not go. That was always a good deal higher than the level from which the country had started when the war began. But what had struck him as most remarkable, was the length of time it took after the war for the nation to get down as far as it would go in the reduction of expenditures. It appeared to be true in the United States. That length of time was about equal to double the length of time that the war lasted. It has taken England about twenty years after the Napoleonic wars to reach her new peace level of expenditure. He calculated that the United States would reach its lowest peace level in 1876, when he thought that the ordinary expenditures of the Government would be about one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the interest on the public debt ninety-five millions. He had divided the expenditure into three great heads, and found the proportions thus: The amount referable to the late war, exclusive of interest on the public debt, sixty and a half per cent.; the present army and navy establishments fourteen per cent., and all other departments of the Government twenty five and a half per cent. The same heads in the expenditures of the English Government were thirty-eight and a half, thirty-three, and twenty-eight and a half per cent. Coming down to the bill itself, he said it appropriated $2,336,000 less than the like bill last year, and three millions less than was asked for in the estimate.

Mr. BECK remarked that he served on the Appropriation Committee two years, and that it was the stingiest committee he ever knew. It had to come back with a deficiency bill, and he predicted that the present committee would have to do the same after the Presidential election.—[Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD said that he thought that Mr. Garfield should have given a portion of his time to the study and explanation of the lamentable and extraordinary fact stated in the civil service report, that the cost of collecting the revenue amounted to one-fourth of the revenue. He thought that the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations should have proposed some means by which Congress would curtail those enormous expenditures and restrict them within their legitimate boundaries.

Mr. HALE said, as to the statement quoted by Mr. Wood from the civil service report, not one would claim that it was borne out by facts and figures. On the contrary, the cost of collection was not more than five or six per cent. of the aggregate revenue.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that the expense of collecting the revenue was only four per cent.

Mr. HALE explained that what the Civil Service Commissioners meant to convey in the remark quoted, was not that one fourth of the revenue was stolen, but that, owing to the system, one-fourth of what ought to be received by the Government was lost; and that was owing to spoils—a system handed down from Democratic days.

Mr. WOOD remarked that the cost of collecting the customs ten years ago under the Democratic party was three millions a year; now it was nine millions.

Mr. KELLOGG remarked that at that time the amount of customs duties collected was less than one hundred millions, and it then cost three millions to collect; whereas the amount collected last year was two hundred and six millions.

Mr. WOOD remarked that it should cost very little more to collect two hundred millions than it cost to collect one hundred millions, because the machinery of collection was all the same.

General debate was closed, and the Clerk proceeded to read the bill by clauses for amendments. After progressing through thirty-one pages of the bill, which contains fifty-six pages, the committee rose.

MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) introduced a bill to authorize mail steamship service between the United States and Mexico. Referred.

NON-CONCURRED IN.

The Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the importation of machinery were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.

Mr. DAWES mentioned privately that the plate glass machinery had been already imported and duty paid on it.

House adjourned.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 22.—In the House to-day the House bill to prevent the shooting of wild game on the property of another, except by permission, was passed. Bills were introduced to allow Toledo to build railroads by taxation, under provisions similar to that of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad; also a bill to compel persons offering to sell intoxicating liquor to give a bond acceptable to the court in the sum of three thousand dollars, and to keep a registry of all persons to whom they may sell intoxicating drink, also a bill to fix the compensation of prosecuting attorneys and do away with all per centages; also a bill to authorize the taking of depositions on causes in error; also a bill to authorize the employment of short-hand reporters in all the courts of Cincinnati when either party to a suit requires it.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wisconsin, January 23.—The following resolution was adopted in the Assembly to-day, by a vote of 43 to 21:

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that the Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled, from the State of Wisconsin, be respectfully requested to use their most efficient efforts to procure at an early day the passage of a law providing for a connection with and adding to the present post office system a complete system of telegraph, so as to bring within the reach and means of the great mass of the people this most desirable means of communication.

A memorial to Congress to repeal the bankrupt law was adopted.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 23.—Attorney General Syester resumed argument in the Wharton case this morning. He reviewed the testimony of the medical experts for the defense, criticising particularly the experiments of McCullough, and contending that the analysis was not complete and conclusive. He held that the evidence and circumstances were conclusive that death was caused by tartar emetic administered by the prisoner. He contended that the production of the metal is not necessary to prove the murder. He concluded his remarks at two o'clock.

The Chief Judge then said: "Gentlemen of the jury, your verdict will be either *guilty* or *not guilty* of murder in the first degree."

The jury then, at 2:05, retired to their room.

BALTIMORE, Md., January 23.—A dispatch from Annapolis at 11:30 P. M. says the jury in the Wharton case have not yet agreed, and are said to stand seven for acquittal and five for conviction.

POLITICAL.

HON. J. F. WILSON, of Iowa is mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency.

IT is asserted that an organization is forming in Washington to promote the nomination of Secretary Boutwell for Vice President.

THE Republican members of the Maine Legislature will select the delegates at large from that State to the Republican National Convention. It is predicted the State will vote for the renomination of President Grant.

THE Republican papers of Iowa show that the result of the long and bitter contest in that State for the United States Senatorship is well received, and that no permanent ill-results to the party from the ill-feeling need be apprehened.

THE Democratic State Committee of Maine have published an address urging an immediate and thorough organization of the party in that State, and that special care be taken that the most active and judicious members of the Democracy are placed in positions of party trust.

THE Hartford *Courant* says it is still of opinion that the Democratic leaders intend to nominate Gov. English once more for Governor of Conneticut. They cannot agree upon any other man who is popular enough. The Republicans will no doubt renominate Gov. Jewell and Lieuenant Governor Tyler.

IN response to inquiries, the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "We do not think Gen Grant the strongest Republican candidate for Missouri. We do not believe that any other man would be as strong as Grant as against the Democratic party; for the any other man business has been our trial for a year and has developed a single point We do prefer the nomination of Grant is at present advised, because we believe him to be stronger with the people than any other candidate yet suggested or within the realm of the present possibilities."

THE Richmond *Inquirer* thinks a new commission will soon be erected to determine whether the State of Virginia is liable for the Peabody claims, amounting to $100,000, which George Peabody transferred to General Robert E. Lee for the Washington and Lee University. The claims are based upon the loss of State bonds, which came into Mr. Peabody's hands through the firm of Selden & Weldon, shortly before their failure, and were lost while in transit from England to the United States on the steamer Arctic when it was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland in 1864.

COL. A. K. MCCLURE is an independent candidate against the regular Republican nominee to represent the Fourth District of Pennsylvania in the State Senate. Mr. McClure is a gentleman of much prominence, principally because the rebels once burned down his house at Chambersburg. He is of commanding presence, known pretty well as a local editor in that State, and is firmly convinced that Gov. Curtin is the greatest statesman we ever had. It is encouraging to know that Col. McClure is opposed to all *rings*; would never manipulate a primary, and is bitterly hostile to all special legislation. The limit of his ambition is to go to the Senate a rich man and leave it a poor one—and we all know how such pure-minded generosity is appreciated in Pennsylvania.—*N. Y. Standard.*

THE New York *Tribune* says: The Free Trade papers are trying busily to convince the people that every product receiving protection is exorbitantly dear. Of course, they do not adopt the plain, common sense way of proving their assertions, if they are capable of proof, in the immense number of daily transactions in buying and selling, the public determine if a commodity is cheap or dear by what it cost in former years, by their ability to buy it, and by its uniform quality. Now, in most woolen fabrics, the American consumer finds that he pays no more than he did ten years ago, that he is better able to pay that price, and the average quality has improved. Accordingly, complicated tables intended to convince the people that the current rates are extortionate are valueless, and pass unheeded.

—An old German named August Renter, 72 years of age, was found hanging to the limb of a tree in the town of Medina, Wis., having committed suicide. He was missing from his home since December 10, and it is supposed he has hung there since that time.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

PEOPLES GAS COMPANY.

Board of Public Charities.

HEAT AND LIGHT COMPANY.

Protection of Fish.

ALLEGHENY LIBRARY

Pittsburgh City Bonds.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1872.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. RUTAN presented petitions for amendments to the Beaver Musical Institute; charter for a ferry over the Ohio at Shippenport; from citizens of Beaver county for an oil pipe company; also for a prohibitory law.

BILL NEGATIVED.

Mr. WHITE reported negatively the bill enabling the school directors of Braddock to borrow money.

GAS AND HEAT.

Bills were reported favorably incorporating the People's Gas Company of Allegheny, and the Heat and Light Company of Allegheny county.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Governor's message was read nominating Wm. Bakewell of Pittsburgh to be a commissioner of the Board of Public Charities until April, 1872—Geo. L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, for five years from December 31, 1871, and Wm. Bakewell for five years from April, 1872.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

To enable the school directors of Mount Washington and the Allegheny Courts to sell real estate and borrow money.

Relative to the compensation of mercantile appraisers of Venango county.

To provide for the appointment of an additional notary public in Butler county.

Relative to the rebuilding of the jail of Armstrong county, and authorizing the Commissioners of said county to borrow money.

Authorizing the German United Evangelical church of St. Paul's congregation, of Allegheny city, to remove the dead from their old burial ground, and sell the same.

Relative to public roads in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county.

Repealing the act relative to the election of Supervisors in Kittanning township, Armstrong county.

For the protection of fish in Chartiers creek, Allegheny and Washington counties, and Conequenessing creek, Butler county.

Authorizing the Board of Control of public schools of Allegheny city to make rules and regulations and appropriate funds to maintain a library for the benefit of the public schools and citizens of Allegheny.

Authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh to provide for the erection of a hose house and purchase a hose carriage with the necessary equipments.

To legalize the issue of bonds by the city of Pittsburgh and exempt the same from taxation, except for State purposes.

A supplement to the act authorizing the city of Titusville to grade, pave and curb streets, construct sewers, elect an Auditor, and for other purposes.

ST. LOUIS.

The Vice Presidency.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—The *Democrat*, of this morning, editorially favors the nomination of Hon. James G. Blaine, present Speaker of the Lower House of Congress, for the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket. In ability, in integrity, and in general fitness for the position, Mr. Blaine has few equals in public life at the present time. No man can be said to have a claim on this or any other office; but Mr. Blaine possesses qualifications which should give the Vice Presidency a claim upon him.

"B'NAI BRETH."

The Order of Bnai Breth continued its session yesterday, but the proceedings were confined almost entirely to matters affecting the interests of the Order. The only subject brought before the meeting of public interest, was a series of resolutions offered by J. Wolf, of Cincinnati, and signed by every member of the Convention, deprecating in strong terms the introduction of theological matters into the constitution of the United States or the interference of doctrinal questions with the unlimited preprogative of religious liberty in America. These resolutions were unanimously adopted. In the evening Missouri Lodge No. 22 and Ebon Ezra Lodge No. 47 gave the members of the Convention a banquet and ball at Harmony-Hall, which was a very elegant affair, and was participated in by some four hundred people.

The following was unanimously adopted: The Independent Order of Bnai Breth having undertaken the mission of meeting the Sons of Israel for the purpose of promoting the highest interest of humanity and to elevate the mental and moral character of man by the inculcation of the purest principles of philanthropy, honor and patriotism, holds the following cardinal principles: First, all men are brothers, sons of one God, vested with the inalienable right of worshiping God according to the dictates of their conscience, and the establishment of this principle in this republic is the glory of America, and has been since the organization of the government, conducive to the happiness of mankind; second, the social relations among individuals should be regulated by the dictates of love and due respect for the opinions of those who may happen to differ with us in religious views; second, charity for difference of opinions in matters spiritual is one of the noblest attributes of man, and the actions of those who are endeavoring to force their peculiar religious views for adoption in the Constitution of the United States or America will, if successful, destroy the quality of man, and take from him the immediate jewel of his soul, and civil and religious liberties.

FIRE.

The rag warehouse of Klauber, Jacobs & Co., in the southern part of the city, consisting mainly of a number of wooden sheds, was burned last night. Loss from ten to twelve thousand dollars. Insured in the Home, Mutual and German, all of St. Louis.

MINNESOTA.

Visiting Prisons.

ST. PAUL, January 23.—Wm. Saldateukoff, Commissioner from Russia to visit the prisons of the United States, arrived here yesterday with S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and other gentlemen from Milwaukee. He inspected the Reform School and other public institutions, and was banqueted in the evening.

GOLD EXCITEMENT.

Gentlemen in from Manitoba last night report that the excitement continues regarding the discovery of gold in the Peace River district, six hundred miles from Fort Edmonton.

Court Decision.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 23.—In the Supreme Court to-day, on the constitutionality and validity of an act passed by the last Legislature for the distribution of the accumulated sinking fund for educational purposes to the counties according to population, the unanimous opinion of the court is that the law is valid, and that the court below erred in holding it void. The opinion was delivered by Judge Warden.

NEW YORK.

Sachems in Council.

CITY THIEVES INDICTED.

Custom House Investigation.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

Damages Awarded.

A FEAT IN TELEGRAPHING.

The Japanese Visitors.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

D. H. Tompkins, who is Deputy Collector, in charge of the public stores, stated that they disburse cartage expenses. In 1871 the expense was $78,213 on 200,000 packages.

By Senator Casserly—There was a lease of public stores made out in 1867 for $43,000, and in 1869 for $66,000.

The collector made the lease and Boutwell approved it. There was an increase of $21,000, but the proprietor in the meantime put on a new iron front and expended $92,000 on the building. I have his word for it. He did not increase the area of the building.

Col. Stocking was examined and produced letters of recommendation from Senators Morton, Kellogg and Harris, but stated that neither of them knew he intended to apply for general order business.

J. R. Vanreinstern, examiner in the Appraiser's store, testified that sometimes after cases are examined and passed as "full," goods were stolen and the merchant finds the cases short. He has no guarantee beyond the character of the men that goods taken out will be returned to the cases, because he can not be watching twenty or thirty cases at a time. Witness said there could be no frauds upon the Government except through neglect of duty or malfeasance of its own officials.

At the evening session Bonhard Hess, formerly a revenue officer, was examined and testified to sending a remonstrance to Delano, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and now Secretary of the Interior, against the elevation of Joshua Bailey as Assessor of the Twenty-second District. He sent proofs of different charges of which Bailey had been guilty to Delano on the 7th of March, 1869. He (Delano) kept the papers for two or three days, when he returned them. No action, however, was taken on the information he furnished in relation to the several cases of frauds connected with revenue stamps for cigars. The stamps were fraudulently sold by revenue officers; did not know, however, of any men who sold them who were now in office. The stamps were sold at two dollars per thousand less than the value; gave information to the U. S. District Attorney, but nothing was done. I have been a manufacturer and seller of cigars. I did not get these stamps (revenue stamps produced) at the time I was Revenue Inspector. I have filled several offices under the Government. I lost my first by being accused of telling a falsehood; I lost my second by being legislated out of office, and my third place I resigned. While I was an officer I made several complaints, but only one was sustained.

Question—Have you ever been indicted yourself? Answer—I am free to say I have. [Roars of laughter.]

Question—Were you not ordered out of the District Attorney's office once? Answer—No, sir; I am sorry to say, sir, you are misinformed.

Question—What was the result of your indictment? Answer—Was indicted for falsely personating a revenue officer, but it never came to a trial.

Here Mr. Casserly said that in justice to Hess, he should call the attention of the committee to the fact with regard to the indictments found against him, the then District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*, there being no evidence to sustain the charge. He asked to have a paper certifying to this fact entered in the proceedings. The request was granted.

A FEAT IN TELEGRAPHING.

An event of unusual interest in the history of telegraph transpired to-day. The members of the Japanese embassy visited the Western Union Telegraph office in San Francisco, and through the courtesy of the officer of the company were enabled to communicate direct with the Secretary of State at Washington, with Professor Morse, President Orton, and others in this city, and with the sons of the Chief Embassador, Prince Iwakura, now attending school at New Brunswick, N. J. The wires were connected through, and the following dispatches were interchanged:

Washington, January 23.—Prince Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary, San Francisco—The President will be much pleased to receive yourself and embassy, and hopes that your journey across the continent may be agreeable and safe. You will meet in the American people and Government friends looking with a warm interest to all that relates to your country and to the future relations between the Tenno's Government and the United States. The advent of such an embassy marks an epoch in the history of both nations. Hamilton Fish.

New York, January 23.—Professor Morse presents his best respects to the Japanese Ambassador and welcomes him to the sphere of telegraphic intercourse.

San Francisco, January 23.—Prof. Morse—The Embassy from Japan desire to inform Prof. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, that his fame is well know in Japan, and that within a few months one thousand miles of telegraph wire will be opened for business in their country. Iwakura, Embassador Extraordinary.

New York, January 23.—Iwakura, Embassador Extraordinary, San Francisco. The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company presents his respectful compliments to the Ambassador Extraordinary of Japan, and tenders the use of their lines in the United States wherever his excellency may desire them. W. Orton.

San Francisco, January 23.—President Wm. Orton and Vice President Mumford —Accept the sincere thanks of myself and associate Ambassadors for your kindness in placing such wonderful telegraphic facilities at our disposal. Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary.

New York, January 23.—Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary, San Francisco. We shall be pleased to see you at this end of the line and to inspect our office in New York, from which we greet you. Signed, Geo. H. Mumford.

New Brunswick, January 23.—Iwakura, San Francisco, Affectionate Father—We rejoice to hear from you. We wait for you in Chicago, where we receive your advice. Tats Minami Asapi.

San Francisco, January 23.—To Tats Minami Asapi, New Brunswick—My sons: I rejoice to hear of your welcome and of the kind treatment you have received in America. We shall probably leave here during the middle of the week for Washington direct. Will advise you when you start to meet me in Chicago. Your affectionate father, Iwakura.

Chicago, January 23.—The Mayor of Chicago greeting to the Ambassadors of the most enlightened and progressive nation of Asia. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago.

San Francisco, January 23.—Hon. Mayor of Chicago—We receive with pleasure those kind greetings which assure us that the cities on our route to Washington have kindly feelings for the country we represent. Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary.

Washington, January 23.—The Secretary of State congratulates the Japanese Minister on his arrival, and tenders a cordial welcome to the United States, to himself and Embassy.

San Francisco, January 23.—To Hon Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State—Many thanks for your kind welcome to the United States. We shall leave here next week for Washington, when we shall hope to have the honor of meeting personally and presenting our credentials as Ambassadors Extraordinary from his majesty the Tenno of Japan to the treaty powers. Very respectfully, Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary.

CITY THIEVES INDICTED.

The *Evening News* says the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions found an immense number of indictments. It is supposed that hundreds of men will be on the lists. They found that large quantities of money have been placed in banks at times to the credit of certain members of the ring. By the testimony of bank Presidents, it is proved that millions often were deposited to the account of these members. In one case $180,000 was placed in one bank to the credit of one of the ring men. It has also been proven that in one day over six millions were stolen from the city treasury. To-morrow the Grand Jury will bring indictments against Ingersoll, Woodward, Garvey and Thomas Fields. Five indictments were found against Tweed, and fifteen against Connolly.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

The jury in the suit for five thousand dollars damages, brought by a widow, Margaret Sanders, in the city court of Brooklyn, against the Staten Island Ferry Company for the loss of her husband, who was killed in the Westfield explosion, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed. The jurors expressed regret at not being legally empowered to award a larger amount. This is the first of one hundred and nine cases which are pending against the company growing out of the explosion.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

At a meeting of Bowling Green Savings Bank depositors this evening, Judge Hogan, one of the sub committe, reported that the deficits were $92,013. If the Avenue C Railroad do not pay a claim of $48,000 against them, which they dispute, and if the bank has to pay the sum of $50,000 claimed by the Guardian Savings Bank, the deficit will be $193,013. He also reported that they discovered loans to have been paid to ficitious individuals, and that W. Zelmer had removed from the bank checks or vouchers for these sums.

OVERCHARGING.

The *Tribune* says that one of its reporters has collected from various merchants bills rendered by the general order of Leet & Co., and compared them with others of bonded warehousemen, and establishes that the general order favorites have charged, in some instances, from 250 to 300 per cent. more than they had a right to demand.

The *Tribune* suggests that the merchants be brought before the Committee.

THE SUPERVISORS VS. CONNOLLY.

Judge Barrard denied a stay of the proceedings in the suit of the Supervisors vs. Connolly, but promised to extend the time to answer the complaint from time to time until they hear from the General Term at Albany upon the point whether the suit is properly brought in the name of the people.

TAMMANY.

The council of the Tammany Sachems yesterday passed a resolution confirming the previous resolution of the Sachems excluding the Committee of 1872 from the use of Tammany Hall. They desire to await political developments before surrendering the real estate of the Society to any Democratic organization.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Joshua D. Bradly, whose defection from the protestant Episcopal Church has caused so much excitement in religious circles, will be received into the Catholic Church by Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's church, on Wednesday next.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Anti-Cruelty Bergh, in a letter, declares that he meant no disrespect to the pigeon shooters by his recent action; that as the law is against him, he will desist from interfering with them.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Judge Blatchford, at the instance of a depositor, has granted an order returnable the 29th inst., requiring the Market Savings Bank to show why it should not be declared an involuntary bankrupt.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Bar Association has been endeavoring to obtain evidence upon which to bring charges against the Sheriff, but thus far failed of success.

NEW CHURCH.

Rev. Hepworth yesterday commenced organizing his new church, having on the first list of members one hundred and fifty families.

SUSPENDED.

The stock firm of Hedden, Winchester & Co., suspended to-day. It is believed they have no outstanding contracts.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Russian fleet passed Sandy Hook at eight o'clock this morning, bound for Pensacola.

FLED.

It is stated that Conklin, Secretary of the exploded Market Savings Bank, has fled.

JUMEL WILL CASE.

The Jumel will case was commenced before Judge Shipman.

DIED.

Jas. Lynch, an ex-Sheriff of the city, died yesterday.

ARRIVED.

The steamer City of Paris, from Liverpool, has arrived.

The Britannia, from Glasgow, and the Germany, from Bremen, have arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A deserter from Fort Pembina was found frozen to death eight miles north of that post a few days ago.

—At Manchester, N. H., yesterday forenoon, Dennis Shea struck his wife with a flat iron, probably fatally, fracturing her skull, and then cut his own throat from ear to ear, dying almost instantly. No cause is assigned.

—The Trenton (N. J.) Banking Company offer a reward of $15,000 for the arrest and conviction of the burglars who entered their bank on Sunday night, or three thousand dollars for any one of them. The whole amount stolen is about $30,000.

—About five hundred dollars in ancient gold coins were unearthed on Monday by laborers engaged in making an examination for the bed of a new boiler at the back part of a house on North Third street, Philadelphia. Some of the coins are very ancient.

—A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch says that twenty-five of the Ku-Klux prisoners who were sentenced to terms exceeding one year, were transported from the State on Monday. As the Marshal had discovered that a klan had plotted to rescue the men if conveyed through the State, he concluded to take them by steamer from Charleston.

—Advices from Cape Hope represent that rich discoveries are continued to be made in the diamond fields. Among others, two diamonds had been found of one thousand carats each. The President of the Transvaal republic had resigned his office, and the acting President repudiated his acts because he had exceeded his powers.

—At Chillicothe, Ohio, on Monday, a young lady, daughter of A. W. West, while standing on the steps leading down to the gate of an iron fence, slipped, fell forward, catching her under jaw upon the iron pickets, and her breast-pin and ribbon bow were forced up through her jaw into her mouth, making a fearful wound. It it thought that she will recover.

—A special from Columbia, S. C., reports that Byas, a colored member of the Legislature, attempted, yesterday, to cowhide B. W. Tomlinson, a correspondent of the Charleston *News*, in consequence of some strictures upon his actions, whereupon Tomlinson shot his assailant, whose recovery is believed impossible. Tomlinson was formerly assistant city editor of the New York *World*, and has a good reputation.

—A New York *Herald* Washington dispatch says that the stupidity of the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means in respect to the syndicate investigation is an evidence of their failure to comprehend the situation. The *Herald* also states that though Boutwell has been whitewashed by the committee, it is hoped that the investigation may lead to the breaking up of the stupendous jobs in the Treasury Ring.

—An exciting shooting affair took place at Charleston, West Virginia, on Monday evening, under the following circumstances: During the war the lands of John Clarkson, a wealthy Virginian, were sold for taxes, and yesterday he sued for their recovery. During the progress of the trial Clarkson called the defendant, United States Marshal Slack, a liar. Slack then struck Clarkson and a general melee ensued, in which seven shots were fired. The room was small and there were over a dozen persons present. Clarkson was shot four times, one wound, in the breast, being dangerous. All the parties are wealthy and respectable, and the affair causes great excitement.

THE CAPITAL.

The Apportionment Bill.

EXAMINATION OF CLAYTON.

The Weather To-day.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1872.

MATRIMONIAL.

Secretary Robeson and Mrs. Aulick were married this morning. The President and members of the Cabinet, with their families, were present. Mr. and Mrs. Robeson left for the North.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House apportionment bill reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee provides that from and after the third day of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and forty-three members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act, that is to say, to the State of Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 3; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 9; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 3; New York, 28; New Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 22; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 8; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 8; Alabama, 6; M

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46¾.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 108¼@109.

CINCINNATI will soon finish a new short line railroad to Dayton.

WE ask the careful attention to the article on "Constitutional Reform," published in another column. Every citizen and tax payer should read it.

CHARLESTON, the new capital of West Virginia, is coming up like a flower, and promises to soon rival Wheeling in importance. A bill has been introduced in Congress for an appropriation of $75,000 for the erection of United States public buildings at that point, which will in all probability be passed.

THE recently appointed Louisiana investigating committee have exhibited a decided disinclination to going to New Orleans. Possibly they fear Carter, or the Ku-Klux. The House by a decided majority instructed them to go notwithstanding, and tell the country on their return all about the Warmoth-Carter difficulties.

AND NOW the genial editor of the *Post* lovingly calls Col. Aleck McClure, brother, just as it was its wont to do with each of the band of "reformers" who sought some time ago to overthrow the Republican party in Allegheny county. Its gushing tenderness for the apostles from our ranks is refreshing and convinces us that our neighbor's heart is large and generous.

WE sometimes wonder why the Democracy never thought of such things as competitive examinations, independence in politics, and cumulative voting, when they were in the majority, and enjoyed unlimited sway and patronage. Only when they fell back into a hopeless minority did they find the justice of such measures, since they hope thereby to gather some of the public crumbs.

THE bill introduced into the House by Mr. White, providing for the election of an Auditor or Surveyor General, in case a vacancy shall occur by death or otherwise prior to the time provided by law for those officers to assume their duties, meets the present emergency. Dr. Stanton was elected in October last to the first named office, and would have taken his position had he lived, on the first Tuesday of May. The dilemma caused by his death is not provided for by law, as it is hardly to be presumed that the intention was to authorize the Governor to appoint an officer for the full term, under his general privilege of filling vacancies. In this case, there is, as yet no vacancy, as Dr. Stanton had not assumed his duties, his term not having commenced and therefore it became necessary to provide for the extraordinary and unexpected emergency. The term for which Col. Hartranft was elected expires, by law, on the first Tuesday of May next, and Mr. White's bill authorizes the Governor to appoint his successor, who will hold the office until the second Tuesday of November, and also authorizes an election to fill the unexpired term, to take place with the usual State election on the second Tuesday of October. This appears to cover the entire ground, and in a satisfactory way. Unless some better plan is proposed, which we do not look for, we hope Mr. White's bill will be adopted.

WE NOTICE that several of the leading Democratic journals have appeared, recently, to be gradually veering around towards General Hancock as their preference for Presidential candidate. There is but little room for doubt that Hancock was a brave and gallant soldier, who fought well for the preservation of the Union; but that is about all that can be said for him, and it is just what the Democrats do not care about remembering. Southern Democrats won't stand allusions to any such doings, although, perhaps, a compromise might be effected by putting Wade Hampton, or some other rebel General, upon the same ticket for Vice President. But, as matters now stand, the only claims Hancock has for distinction are of a nature which is obnoxious to the Democratic party, as a party, and it would seem that the great and only reason why a number of the most profound Democratic journals, and of the most eminent Democratic statesmen, are willing, and even anxious, that General Hancock should be their candidate for the Presidency is because——"Grant hates him." Policy, diplomacy, statesmanship, executive ability, all have no weight with them, when such a recommendation is placed on the other side of the scale. "Grant hates him"——that is enough, nothing more is required. Hancock is the man. Verily, when the Democracy denies every virtue to the President, it must still admit that he is a powerful, if not a good, hater.

THE PEOPLE of San Francisco have shown their hospitality to foreigners by treating the Japanese Embassy to a free exhibition of "important surgical operations," as we are informed by telegraph. We will venture to suggest that Chicago invite the Japs to a hog slaughtering spectacle. The Embassy should then be presented at Detroit with memorial grindstones appropriately and delicately inscribed with a complete report of the occasion. Then let them undergo the "hazing" process in Pittsburgh, and fill their carpet bags with specimens of iron ore and soft coal. After this each member of the Embassy should be presented by the Titusvillians with a quart bottle of crude oil, accompanied by a copy of a bill of the rights which have been wrested from them by one fell *Swoop*. Buffalo will hang a few fellows for them in such style and with such liberality as only the Buffaloes can exhibit. Of course H. G. will deliver, for their entertainment and profit, one of his humorous essays on farming, which will be translated into the Japanese lingo to the eternal confusion of the Japanese country people. In New York the Orange or International Society might be turned loose to give the Japsan exhibition of riotous fun. Wind and whisky will be provided for them in Washington, and if they survive those Congressional afflictions they are to be initiated into the mysteries of the Ku-Klux of South Carolina. If any of the Embassy escape the K. K.'s they will be finished in the usual style by "The Committee of Reception" of Boston. The survivors of the "Hub's" entertainment must certainly be few; but should any of our beloved Japanese friends be able to endure this round of stereotyped American amusements for distinguished foreigners, and eventually return to their heathen homes, they will do so doubtless with an awful estimate of the advantages of cultivating civilized tastes in general, and American recreations in particular.

POOR old Garret Davis, of Kentucky, wishes to make yet one more attempt to secure fame, ere he retires forever to that obscurity, from which nature never intended he should emerge. He has asked that the consideration of the amnesty bill should be postponed, in order that the Senate might discuss and decide his proposition to examine the President's past conduct with reference to appointments. Somewhere the old gentleman has heard, or dreampt, that the President has rewarded present-givers with office, and he wants to know whether the suggestion has any truth in it. It is a pity that the old gentleman's credulity should be so sadly wrought upon, and we trust that Senators will consider the extraordinary predicament he is in, and at once proceed to disabuse his mind of its horrid nightmare.

By the way, was it not highly amusing to witness the determined *gravity* of the old Senator, as he introduced his resolution, with great dramatic effect, and with cautious looks glanced from one to the other of his colleagues, to early find which one of them would be first to accept his challenge and attack him for his dreadful onslaught on the conduct and practices of him of the White House? And what a sublime spectacle, the *levity* of those cruel Senators produced as they smiled at the old man's earnestness, and exhibited a provoking indifference, whilst he fought the wind wildly with his arms and fists, declaring in the most courageous style that he was "prepared for the most exciting debate that could arise." The *wine* had evidently gotten thoroughly up in his hair, and to prevent further exhibition of the *wit* being out, his friend Thurman magnanimously begged him to withdraw his resolution and himself for the present.

The old gentleman had evidently forgotten that the days of 1854 were forever gone, and that "Bully Brooks" and Wigless Wigfall no longer disgraced themselves and their country, by bludgeon arguments. Exasperated that his resolution and his tragic and defiant attitude failed to provoke a war of words, he yielded and withdrew—we hope a wiser, and a better man.

TRIPARTITE BRIDGE.

It is not our intention at this time to give a detailed description of the excellent plans for this structure recently submitted to the Board by Charles Davis, Esq., the city engineer of Allegheny. We have frequently alluded to this important improvement, and have taken pleasure in recording from time to time, the subscriptions to the capital stock, now amounting to considerably more than six hundred thousand dollars.

The plans are spread out and open to public inspection at the office of the Messrs. Robinson, bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, and all capitalists and others interested are invited to attend. Mr. Davis has completely overcome what was long thought to be an insuperable obstacle, or drawback to the undertaking: viz. a proper grade for the bridge. The United States law made it necessary to have a clear hight in the channel span of ninety feet above low water, and it was considered almost impossible to establish from this point a convenient, or in fact practicable grade, in order to effect a landing at the "Point," or on the low ground on the Allegheny side. As remarked this difficulty is wholly overcome, and the approaches are not so steep by one degree, as those leading to the suspension bridge on Federal and Sixth streets. Another trouble was found in effecting a proper or feasible landing on the West Pittsburgh side, but this is happily overcome by the engineer, who has opened the entrance to the bridge from the South Side, by a parallel road with the river, and has thus secured an easy ascent, and avoided the airy flight over the mills and railroad, to a stopping place high up on the hill.

The proposed structure will be built partly on the suspension, and partly on the truss system. It will have a clear road way of twenty feet, and two side walks of six feet each. The main channel span on the West Pittsburgh side of the Ohio, will be five hundred and fifty feet long, whilst the channel spans at the Point, and the Allegheny side will be 290 and 300 feet long respectively. Over the main channel the bridge will be ninety feet over low water mark, thus coming wholly within the requirements of the law.

On the top of the central pier there is provision made for the construction of an iron and glass "look-out," which will doubtless become a favorite resting place for promenaders. The idea is a good one, and will add to the revenues of the structure. Our limited space will not permit us to dwell longer on this important enterprise, and we cheerfully and heartily commend it to our citizens. A little more stock can be secured although the Board are not anxious to dispose of it, as arrangements have been perfected by which the remainder can be closed out at any time. We again advise all our readers to call, and interest themselves in this grand work. At some other time we shall give a more complete description of the plans.

THE LIBEL LAW AGAIN.

The Legislature, it seems, is not yet ripe for any change or modification of the libel law as it now stands, and is content to permit editors to enjoy less privilege in the way of defense than that accorded the veriest criminal who enters a prison dock for trial. We are not entirely taken by surprise at the cowardly conduct of those legislators who strangled the amended law, offered by Senator Graham, in the committee room, for we know how much those who have mischief in their hearts dread a fearless and outspoken press. They know the present libel law, and what large protection it affords to criminals in screening their public and private acts from the view of the people, and, rejoicing in their immunity from exposure, will not risk their own safety by lifting the oppressive weight under which the *free press* of Pennsylvania is to-day suffering. We tell the members who are unwilling to repeal the present odious libel law that they only need the surrounding circumstances to make them as unjust and narrow minded as the common tyrants of France. A good man invites an examination into all his acts, and fears not the power of the press so long as all is well within himself, and it is only the evil doer who dreads the editorial pen. But what is it that the journalists of the State have asked for at the hands of the Legislature and been scornfully and insultingly refused? Simply that editors may be regarded in the court of justice in the same light as other persons charged with having committed criminal offences, when they are on trial for libeling the living or dead. That was all. They wanted equality in law, so far as the privilege of setting up a defense is concerned, with the midnight murderer or depot pick-pocket. Was the boon too great to crave? Is the owlish wisdom of thrice sanctified makers of the law at Harrisburg it was pronounced so. Self protection is nature's first law, but it is not right that we should kill our neighbor because we are fearful that sometime he might take our own life. The members who strangled the Graham libel bill in the darkness of the Committee room, may have imagined, and perhaps with some degree of reason too, that by knocking off the chains which hamper the press, they might invite their own dooms, but their self protection was premature. We are not fearful of the final result. We think that there is, or should be enough power in the united papers of this good old Commonwealth to force equality in court from the Legislature. The press of no other State in the country suffers such an odious law to have existence as that under which our own labors. There is not a single paper sent out from any office, from January to January of each year that does not, under the present law, contain enough libelous matter to send its editors and publishers to jail and bankruptcy with only the farce of a trial in advance, and yet only the truth is told in the indictable paragraphs. Truth is not libel, but no opportunity to prove so in open court is afforded the hapless journalist arraigned on the criminal charge of having printed anything not flattering to the vanity or character of his neighbor.

Now we do not propose that the subject shall be dropped because of the failure of the first effort to accomplish a reform. We urge that a fair bill be prepared and introduced into the Legislature for action. That the whole subject be canvassed in open debates on the floors of the two Houses so that any objections may be discussed and understood, and the members enlightened on the hardships imposed on the press by the operations of the present law. We demand it as a right of the editorial fraternity that their cause for grievance may be heard in the Legislature, and do not propose to rest quiet and subdued because a committee has strangled the first bill offered. Let the press move solidly in the matter and the reform will come.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

TAXATION.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:—Accustomed to life in a Western State, it seems strange to me that after the people of Pennsylvania have almost unanimously voted that a convention to revise their constitution should be called, the Press of the State should not discuss the reforms proper to be made by that convention. Indeed, I may say, that there is not a State in our Union which gives so little consideration to its State affairs as this State. The cause of this evil lies in the want of "*the stump.*" In the west we have party nominations, but then they are made early in the canvass, and when made, each nominee must "take the stump." The candidate must have ability and information, and these political discussions excite public interest, and both create and mould public sentiment. Allow me, then to make a stump of a column of the GAZETTE, that I may do it, I may occasionally hold forth on the subject of Constitutional reforms. To-day my talk shall be of TAXATION.

If there is any one thing that should be regarded as a test of the Democratic character of government it would be equality of taxation. But how could we appeal to such a test here? Inequality of taxation is the characteristic of our laws, and thus the burden for the support of the government is made to press heavily on some,—on others hardly at all.

This inequality will be shown in three ways:

First—By the *subject matters* of taxation.
Second—By the *distribution* of taxes.
Third—By the *mode* of valuation.

1. *The Subject Matters of Taxation.*—Two systems, or rather modes, of taxation are adopted—the one *special* the other *general*. By the first, the legislator selects certain specified objects upon which he assesses certain rates; by the second, he seeks to ascertain the money—worth of the citizen, and taxes it. The first is the mode of Pennsylvania; the second, that of Indiana, of which State I have been a citizen for many years. It is the only State, I believe, that has adopted it. I propose, now, to examine and contrast these two modes.

The special taxes of this States are numerous. Even acts of incorporation are heavily taxed, as if the Legislature believed that what it created was without soul, and was a fit thing to be plucked. And being thus plucked at its birth, is it any wonder that in its after life, it would not manifest the presence of an conscience? The *business* of the citizen affords an almost unlimited field of research for the tax-laying legislator in the shape of licenses, and as every business man thinks that his pursuit has been specially selected to bear the burden of taxation, he is determined that his patrons shall share it with him. Every man, in contemplation of our laws, must have an occupation, that it may be taxed, and when it finds one, like myself, having no special pursuit, it pronounces him "a gentleman," and thereupon proceeds to make him pay for the compliment it has thus publicly given him.

Without particularizing any of these and other special taxation, I wish to call the reader's attention to an *effect* they produce, and it is, that every person specially taxed in any manner, or for any purpose, is made to FEEL that he is *selected* to bear a *special* and *unequal* burden for the support of government, and the various special objects it aims to accomplish. It is, therefore, a most unwise mode, for as *equality* of taxation is the test of equal citizenship, any law that violates it in the opinion of the tax payer is made a justification for every possible evasion of its requirement.

But this is not all. How can the legislator apportion the rates of taxation among so many and various objects and pursuits, with equity? He cannot have a sufficient knowledge of their profitableness to do so; nor can he exercise his judgment in the matter, even if he had. He but reflects the interests of his stronger constituents, and seeks to shuffle from them the burden, and have it fall upon others.

Special taxation thus sets one part of a community against another; discordant complaints are unceasing, and the public expense in legislation is greatly increased by them.

2. *The Distribution of Taxation.*—These evils produce a greater one. Yielding to this pressure, the legislator hopes to conciliate the discontent by exonorating one species of property from taxation for a certain object, although it increases the burden on other objects. We now have an instance of this in the exemption of real estate from taxation for State purposes. An increased weight of taxes must, therefore, be placed upon other interests, as upon banks, and to conciliate these, in their turn, they are exempt from county, school, road, corporation and other taxes. Thus one exemption produces a dozen wrongs, and the irritation grows with them. One class of citizens is arrayed against another, and against the subject matter for which any one class is especially taxed. The school tax may be cited as an illustration. It is virtually a tax on real estate and money at interest. All the great wealth vested in merchandise and manufactures is exempted from it, and pays a meagre county tax.

What justice is there, exclaims each man thus unequally taxed, in selecting our property for the heaviest taxes, and assigning the lightest tax to that species of wealth that is most able to pay the heaviest? Who has dared, in this government of professed equality, to create distinctions so odious?

Nor should we overlook the moral influence of such a mode of taxation! It tends to destroy that regard for another's equality, which is the corner-stone of republicanism. This may be seen in the publication made about a year ago in Philadelphia by a committee representing its manufactures. It claimed that they should be exempted from any taxation for city purposes, and that the real estate should be assessed for the amount now imposed on them. Such a demand would have stirred up the indignation of all citizens in any State but Pennsylvania. The men who put forth such a demand could not see its injustice, nor could citizens who have so long lived under taxation laws embodying the same inequality.

3. *The Mode of Valuation.*—The wrongs already noticed are so flagrant that they could not but breed other wrongs, for like begets like. The law requires every Assessor to value real estate at its cash value in market. He swears to do so. And the oaths of the County Commissioners bind them no less. Here before me is an assessment book. An instance or two from it will show its whole character. Here is a lot and improvements valued at $2,250, and soon afterwards it sold for $11,000. Here is another assessed at $1,080, which the owner wouldn't sell for $5,000 or $6,000. Here is my own ditto; and here is another one at $1,080 which could not be bought for $7,500. Enough. Thus it is from A to Z.

Official oaths are nothing, and ought not to be otherwise considered, under laws which violate among citizens every sentiment of equality. For real estate when made to pay all taxes, except for the State, must, in some way, be placed upon some kind of equality with bank stock, paying but one tax.

"Ten times one is ten," says Mr. Hale in his admirable story so entitled. So with the evil of the mode of taxation, I am considering. Here is a law which requires all money at interest to be assessed for taxation, *and for all purposes, too.* One borough returns not $3,000, with two banks in it having perhaps $100,000 of deposits drawing interest. Does any one censure or complain of such an assessment of money at interest? Not at all. Because real estate is assessed at less than *one-fifth* of its value, whilst money at interest must be valued at four-fifths more and subjected to a State tax also. The conscience of the citizen stands neutral between such a law and its violation.

In this violation of equality, it is not to be expected that the demagogue would be quiescent. Exemption follows exemption as an especial favor to the poor and Godly; and the time of the Legislature is consumed in passing these exemption, and creates an expense greater than the amount of the taxes remitted.

In its injustice, and moral and political influence, such a mode of levying taxes is not untrue to its parentage. The curious reader of history may find where it took its rise in England. In those monopolies granted by a despotism. Hume says:

"The active reign of Elizabeth had enabled many persons to distinguish themselves in civil and military employments; and the Queen, who was not able, from her revenue, to give them any reward proportioned to their services, had made use of an expedient which had been employed by her predecessor, but which had never been carried to such an extreme under her administration. She granted her servants and courtiers patents for monopolies; and these patents they sold to others, who were thereby enabled to raise commodities to what prices they pleased, and and who put invincible restraints upon all commerce, industry and emulation in the arts. It is astonishing to consider, the number and importance of those commodities which were thus assigned over to patentees."

After enumerating many of them, he continues:

"When this list was read in the House (of Parliament) a member cried: *Is not bread in the number?* *Bread!* said every one in astonishment. Yes I assure you, replied he, if affairs go on at this rate, we shall have bread reduced to a monopoly before next Parliament." These monopolists were so exhorbitant in their demands, that in some places they raised the price of salt from sixteen pence to fourteen or fifteen shillings. Such high profits naturally begot intruders upon their commerce, and in order to secure themselves against encroachments, the patentees were armed with high and arbitrary powers from the Council, by which they were enabled to oppress the people at pleasure, and exact money from such as they thought proper to accuse of interfering with their patent."

In the struggle of the English people to wrest such powers from the sovereign's prerogative, they did not abolish the exercise of this levy upon the commodities and occupations of society, but retained it for themselves and handed it to us in the form we now exercise it in Pennsylvania in the assessment of taxes.

To a mode of taxation so unequal and unjust, I propose hereafter to contrast the Indiana *ad valorem* system. L. B.

FROM OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

LE YUECK, the chief Chinese manufacturer of cigars in Portland, Oregon, recently imported a wife from his native country, and wedded her with great display. After the ceremony had been performed at the Josa House, the bride and her waiting maids were driven to the residence of her lord and master, on First street, where her husband, who had preceded her, received the party by firing a *feu de joie*, composed of a quantity of crackers of the largest size. The bride was at once disrobed by her attendants and put to bed, while the groom received his friends and entertained them in a becoming manner, causing them to smoke cigars, eat sweetmeats and drink wines and sam shuey. In the evening's feast of roast pig, duck, game, and all the delicacies known to the Chinese cuisine, was served in the chamber of the bride, who, robed in an elaborate *robe de nuit*, and reclining on her couch, received her guests with a bland, languid smile. Down in the shop the groom was doing the honors due to his guests after they had been dismissed by the lady of the house. He wore a happy, don't-care-for-the-expense sort of a smile, and would every few minutes fire off a cracker. The festivities were kept up until a late hour of the night, and then, with the burning of another bunch of crackers, the guests were dismissed and silence reigned.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S periodical deaths and drownings are in a fair way to be eclipsed by the performances of Sir Samuel Baker in the same line of exploit. Together, these two gentlemen supply African sensations in an amount that affords the Atlantic cable ample work in the way of announcement and contradiction. Only a few days ago the final disappearance of Sir Samuel from the roll of African explorers was telegraphed to the civilized world. He was said to have found his last resting place in the cannibalistic stomachs of natives of the jungle and the forest, baked nicely in leaves of plantain and spiced with mace and African pepper. Now comes his revival. He is alive and uncooked, near Khartoum, prosecuting his explorations without fear of assisting at a cannibal banquet as a *chef d'oeuvre*. Thus Sir Samuel takes his place at one side again, and Dr. Livingstone comes to the front. This time it is a repetition of the old story of his marriage with an African princess—several of them in fact; and the world may believe this until the next contradiction comes. Altogether, this business of African exploration is the most exciting that can be pursued, so far as the friends at home are concerned.

THE Chicago *Evening Post* is responsible for the following: A sad tale comes from Selma. It appears that twelve young men swore off on New Year's day, 1871, and agreed to deposit with one of their number, on the first day of each month, $10 each, the total to be divided among the members of the association who, on the 1st of January, 1872, should prove to have been faithful to their pledge. One by one the members backslid and yielded to the liquid temptation, until only a single individual was left, who, at noon on New Year's day, was to receive $1,400. This Abdiel, faithful found among the faithless, proceeded to the rendezvous at the appointed hour. He waited until ten minutes after noon, and then thought that he would run into the saloon next door and get a nip. He had just swallowed it when ten of the other members entered to take their noonday Angostura, and he found to his horror that his watch was twenty minutes fast, and the money was lost. The eleven, therefore, proceeded to the residence of the Treasurer and found that he had lost all the money playing draw-poker with one of the church trustees. The sad occurrence has cast a gloom over the whole community.

THE draft for $1,000 which the Grand Duke gave to the Mayor of Montreal, for the benefit of the poor of that city, has been curiously misapplied. When Alexis was there, the Mayor became responsible to the hotel proprietors for their bill. After his departure the City Council refused to appropriate any money for such a purpose, which throws the whole upon the Mayor. That official thereupon impounds the $1,000 draft, and declares his intention of applying it to the discharge of the hotel bill, unless the Council reconsiders its vote in the matter. This is the state of things at present, and Mayor and Aldermen are endeavoring to throw upon each other the responsibility of depriving the poor of the mercy given directly to them, and at this time. Whatever may be thought of the sudden zeal for economy which the Council display, it is evident that no action on their part can justify the Mayor in his proposed misappropriation of the charity fund.

The Bolton correspondent of the London *Daily Echo* telegraphs under date of Jan. 3: "Last night Massarti, the lion tamer at Mander's Menagerie, now exhibiting in this town, was torn to pieces by the lions with whom he was performing. He struck one of the lions on the nose and slipped on to his feet and armless side, and one of the lions immediately seized him by the scalp, and tore it almost off. The other lions then sprang upon him, and tore off the flesh completely from the lower part of his back and thighs, and inflicted serious injuries upon his chest, breaking, also his right and only arm. The excitement in the show was so intense that the slides dividing the cage could not be got in. One of the animals then dragged their victim from the separate compartment back to the infuriated group, who again set upon him. The partitions were at last got up. The mangled body of the lion tamer was then recovered and taken to the Infirmary, where, however, he died in ten minutes."

THE Nevada *Transcript* tells this anecdote, and it is a true one, the matters related having occurred near Grass Valley: "We heard of the introduction of giant powder by the Superintendent of one of our quartz mines, by a little strategy in such a way that the miners freely consented to its use. Knowing the prejudice of the men against giant powder, he procured several cartridges of it and took them into the mine, being careful to let the miners see them as he went down. Shortly after he reached the lowest point in the tunnel, blasting commenced, and the reports of several blasts were heard above. Soon the men began to feel sick, some of them came to the surface declaring their inability to work where giant powder was used. After sufficient blasting had been done to produce headaches and sickness of stomach in every gang of men, the Superintendent came with all his giant powder cartridges in the same condition as when he went down, nothing having been used except black powder, and all the sickness produced being the result of imagination. The boys that stood the fire had a good joke on those who ran, and gracefully submitted to the use of giant powder. We understand that they are making greater progress in the hard rock than was made with the black powder.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* says: Sonoma county, the other day, was nearly struck dumb with amazement. There had previously been a stage robbery near Cloverdale, perpetrated by five or six robbers—stout able bodied men—who found no difficulty in capturing a stage load of passengers, and who added robbery to murder by shooting one of the passengers. Some of these fellows have been permitted to plead guilty to a charge of highway robbery although they were clearly guilty of murder.

But a few weeks afterward, the stage was again stopped by a single individual, and the treasure box was thrown out to him on demand, by the accommodating driver. It turns out that a boy not over fourteen years of age, and probably less, presenting a stake, was able to freeze a stage load of passengers with terror, and, as if by magic, to make a treasure box fall at his feet. Whether this baby brigand devised the affair as a grim joke, or was really in earnest, does not clearly appear. But since the boy, weaned or unweaned, has been captured, comparative safety has been secured in Sonoma county.

HOME AND HEALTH.

When disease of any kind invades the family circle it brings unhappiness and pain.

In the words home and health are embodied sentiments of the highest concern to all who wish the greatest degree of enjoyment which this world affords. We have seen many a pale and sickly girl fading away as the frost melts before the kiss of the sunbeam; the paler indicative of wasting health may be seen spreading its touch of decay over her once beaming face; now comes the cough, the wasting of flesh, the tremulous walks, the sunken eye, the expectoration of blood or matter which point out that the lungs are failing in their office. Now is the time to take a remedy, such as one as Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which will not only improve the blood and add to its plastic power but will all the lymphatic and eliminating organs to remove from the system the lurking poisons which taint and vitiate the blood. It is all right to wrap up in flannels and protect the feet with shoes impervious to the wet and slush of winter: but when the cough comes, the fevered glow of the face, the quickened movement of the heart, you may well know that something more is needed to preserve the animal organism from wreck and ultimate ruin. It is useless to cry out when all the avenues of life have been forced, and when function after function has surrendered to the enemy. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is the remedy that will cure Consumption as well as remove that cachectic state of the system upon which it depends. Send for pamphlet. Sold at $1.50 per bottle, or four for $5. Lung examinations every day except Sunday and Tuesday, at 107 Liberty street, from 10 A. M to 1 P. M. and from 3 until 6 P. M.

SUCH A FILTHY

And profuse nasal discharge! Where does it all come from? The little glands in the tissue lining the chambers of the head are ulcerated and diseased, drawing from the system its corruption. It is an outlet for the impurities. Stop this discharge by using the many advertised strong liquids, snuffs and inhalants, and you make sad work in the lungs or elsewhere. The disease is translated to another locality more fatal. The rational way to cure is to correct the system by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is the only sure cure. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

AN APPEAL TO REASON.

Health would be much more carefully guarded than it is at present, and the average of human life lengthened by many years if common sense and the light of experience were accepted by be universal public as their medical monitor and guide. The true philosophy of health is simple. It consists in refraining from indulgences and impurities which impair the vital forces, and in supplying any deficiency of vital power and constitutional vigor that may exist, by invigorating and alterative treatment. To reinforce and regulate a feeble system, and to prevent a more vigorous physique from yielding to unhealthy and debilitating influences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all vegetable purifiers. As a stimulant, it is the purest ever administered in medical practice; as a tonic and stomachic, the most infallible; as an anti-bilious agent, the safest and surest, and as an aperient and regulating medicine, mild and painless, yet irresistible. It is a protection against disease of every kind, and all seasons, and is particularly efficacious as a means of forearming the system against the approaches of Sir Samuel from the cold of African explorers was telegraphed to the civilized world. He was said to have found his last resting place in the cannibalistic stomachs of natives of the jungle and the forest, baked nicely in leaves of plantain and spiced with mace and African pepper. Now comes his revival. He is alive and uncooked, near Khartoum, prosecuting his explorations without fear of assisting at a cannibal banquet as a *chef d'oeuvre*. Thus Sir Samuel takes his place at one side again, and Dr. Livingstone comes to the front. This time it is a repetition of the old story of his marriage with an African princess—several of them in fact; and the world may believe this until the next contradiction comes. Altogether, this business of African exploration is the most exciting that can be pursued, so far as the friends at home are concerned.

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IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
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WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON
Proprietors.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET, Allegheny.

We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead and when we say a "purer Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja22:j46

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GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
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WATCHES
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WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
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SILVER PLATED WARE,
Clocks and Fancy Goods,
REDUCED IN PRICE.

ELEGANT NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
OPENED SINCE JANUARY 1st.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL
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ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

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A New Establishment,
WECKESSER,
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DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class
FURNITURE.
McDonough's Lounge Bed,
the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30, at
21 Smithfield Street.
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AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Striped and Plaid Hemp Carpets,
VERY CHEAP.
At $1 25, White Bed Quilts, extra large size.
At 25c, 6-4 Cotton Table Diaper.
At 12½c. New Styles Plaid Ginghams, an extra bargain.
At 6¼c., Lilac Prints, Fast Colors.
At 6¼c., Light and Dark Prints, short ends, fast colors.
At 8½c., Purple Prints, best quality, slightly Imperfect.
At 8½c. Light and Dark Prints, fast colors.
At 10c., all the best Prints, new styles.
At 12½c. 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c. 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a superior bargain.
SHEETING MUSLINS,
ALL WIDTHS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
THE PLACE FOR
Gentlemen.
LET EVERY ONE READ!
When you want to complete your toilet visit the
Gents' Furnishing Department
OF
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
AT
New Retail Stores,
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
We have just opened a large and complete assortment of
Morrison's Star Shirts,
In every grade, with single and 1x inch plait, open back for Spiral Studs. Open front, with Buttons or Spiral Studs.
We have also all the Latest Styles of
NECK WEAR.
Linen Collars, all shapes.
Linen Cuffs.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Opera and Party Kids, at $1.50 per pair.
UNDERWEAR
In all grades and sizes, in White, Clouded, Scarlet and Shetland.
SUSPENDERS.
Half Hose, in Scarlet, White, Shetland, Cashmere.
Merino and British Cotton Half Hose of all qualities.
Handkerchiefs
Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
Initial Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs,
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Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas, all sizes.
☞ Open on Saturday Evening till 8 o'clock.
Please Remember the Place,
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WM. SEMPLE
IS OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
Shawls and Dress Goods.
Long and Square
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WOOLEN SHAWLS
Black Silks,
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At 62c., Japanese Silks,
Plain and Corded Silk Poplins,
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Black Velour Reps,
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A COMPLETE STOCK AT
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
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165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
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CLOSING OUT
SALE
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BOOTS
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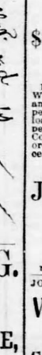
SHOES,
AT
F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.
This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. de9:d



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Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivalled apparatus, public or private building by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
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Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
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With Numerous Private Buildings.
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Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to
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JUST RECEIVED BY
Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Soles;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;
with a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Stocks, wholesale and retail. n2
SIEBERT & BERG,
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Leather, Hides, Oil
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SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

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DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

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We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the

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☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 23, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Bonds—1871.	Monday.	Tuesday.
6-20—1865	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	111	110¾
" 1865 new	111	110¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-10s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	118	118
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	98
Do Scrip	93	93
Erie	23¾	23¾
Reading	111¾	111¾
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾
Rock Island	110	110
Chicago & N W	73¾	72¾
Do. Preferred	90	90
St. Paul Consolidation	55¾	55¾
Do. Preferred	82¾	81¾
Wabash	37¾	37¾
Union	88	87¾
Ohio & Mississippi	47¾	46¾
Pacific Mail	52¾	52¾
West. Union Telegraph	78¾	78¾
Adams Express	91¾	91
U. S. Express	62¾	61
Wells, Fargo & Co.	58	58
American Express	60¾	60

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	60¾	60¾
Reading R. R.	57	56¾
Camden & Amboy	127	127¾
Lehigh Navigation	87	87
Lehigh Valley R. R.	45¾	45¾
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
Empire Transportation		30
Union Transportation		30
Pittsburgh City 6's	73	73
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	92	92
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	61¾
Phila. & Erie	26	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17	16¾

The Canada Prospect, of Monday, says: "The week closes upon a dull condition of business in finances and in business generally. The railway stock speculation has come to a halt, and the prospect is that prices will have to go lower before there will be much chance for another free advance. The crucial and gravest visions continue to drood. Gold closes at the same price it did a week ago. Money continues to grow more abundant in New York. In this market there is a fair supply of funds at the command of the banks yet, and borrowers get money at 10 per cent. on good collaterals without difficulty. The country banks are evidently using a good deal of their funds in holding grain in the country, as their balances here are diminishing. In the open market, money is worth from 10 to 12 per cent."

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Monday: "Money is again down to a very low figure in the city; it is not quoted below 6 per cent. on call, with the most approved collateral; but it is abundant at that rate. First-class business paper is quoted at 7@8 per cent., and prime 4 months' paper about the same."

—The following shows the progress in hog packing at the leading points:

	Same time 1871.	Total 1870.
Chicago	1871. 1870.	1870. It winter.
Cincinnati	626,830	415,000
St. Louis	220,000	294,000
Louisville	200,000	242,150
Milwaukie	39,500	176,316
Indianapolis	137,000	

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. Pacific	
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cr. Pacific	

NEW YORK, January 23, 1872.

Gold dull at 108¾@109. Loans flat to 5% per cent. for carrying. Clearances $29,000,000. Governments dull and steady. Stocks opened steady at about the closing prices of yesterday, with the exception of Western Union, which was off ¾ per cent. On the second call there was a sharp decline, owing to rumors of more savings bank failures. Late in the day there was a rally of from ¾ to 1 per cent. from the lowest prices of the day. It is reported that the Union Pacific Railroad is to pass under the Vanderbilt management in March, and that over 17 the capital stock is already secured. Hannibal and St. Joseph suddenly dropped 2¾ per cent. on common stock. Money more active at 6@7. State bonds firm.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 110¾; do '64, 110¾; do '65, 111¾; new do, 110¾; do '67, 112¾; do '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 109¾; new, 109¾; currency 6's, 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Missisippi, 90; Tennessee, old, 67¾; do new, 67¾; Virginia, new, 52; do old, 51; North Carolina, old, 40; do new, 34.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 71¾; Quicksilver, 28; Adams Express, 91; Wells, Fargo & Co., 58; American Merchants' Union Express, 61; United States, 61; Pacific Mail, 51¾; New York Central, 97¾; scrip, 92¾; Erie, 23½; do preferred, 61; Harlem, 126; do guaranteed, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, 71¾; do preferred, 82; Rock Island, 109¾; New Jersey Central, 111¾; St. Paul, 55¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 37¾; do preferred, 68; Fort Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 50; do preferred, 80; Chicago and Alton, 120; do preferred, 122; Ohio and Mississippi, 46¾; C. C. & I., 88¾; Burlington and Quincy, 116; Lake Shore, 96; Panama, 222; Illinois Central, 131; U. P. R. R., C. P.-Bonds, 102¾; Union, 93.

Wool.

Wool is in demand at full prices. The stock in the country is small; sales of 220,000 pounds at the following quotations: Saxony fine, ordinary good and choice, 80@85c; common and quarter blood, 68@69c; ¾ and half blood, 67@70c; ¼ blood, 66@67c; fine X, 70@71c; medium and western mixed grades, dingy, 63@65c; combing wools, 70@72c; do, unwashed 55@56c; unwashed delaines, 55@56c; pulled extra, 43@48c; pulled wools, No. 1 and super, 63@67c; do, merino, long, 62@65c; lambs, pulled, 60@62c; short merino pulled, 57@59c. Texas unwashed, carpet 34@38c; do, clothing, 44@48c; Colorado washed, 59@60c; do, unwashed, 42@ 43c.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The market is very quiet and holders maintaining that this is caused by scarcity of wool that the manufacturers have to use, scarce the world over, and hence manufacturers do not buy, because they cannot get what they want. We are inclined to think, judging from the good supply of manufactured woolen goods in market and the comparatively low prices they are bringing, and the large purchase of wool made by manufacturers in December, that they are not in immediate want at least. Sales to-day 5,000 lbs Texas on private terms.—*New York Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 23, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¼@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 90@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at $3@3.50 per bbl for common to fair and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull: quoted at 4 cts per lb and $8 per bbl.

BUTTER—Continues dull but unchanged—the market is largely overstocked, particularly with lower grades. Sales of good to strictly prime roll at 20@22.

BROOM CORN—Dull but prices are nominally unchanged; 7¾10 cts per lb as to quality.

BEANS—Small sales at $2.00@2.50 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

CIDER—Sales at $5@10 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of eastern at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.50.

CONCENTRATD LYE—The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co. quotes at $6 per case.

COTTOLINE LARD—Is being sold at 9@9¾ cts per lb.

CHEESE—Is firmer and we advance our quotations half a cent. Factory, Goshen, 15¾@16; Factory, 14½@15; Dairy, 13@14.

CARBON OIL—Is steady but unchanged; standard test 21 cts in car lots; no unusual advance over this quotation for small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½ for halves 8@8¾ for mixed; 6@7 for quarters; 15@20 for peeled. Blackberries, 14@15; Pitted Cherries, 26@28; unpitted, dull at 6@8. Apples, 6½@7¾ for common to fair and 8@8½ for prime to choice.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull; 5¾@6 cts per lb.

EGGS—Fresh in fair demand at 35. Pickled dull at 25@30.

FLOUR—We can report a good local trade, and while the market is steady there is no change whatever in prices; $7@7.50 for fair to good spring extras; $8.75 for choice Minnesota and $7@7.50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Country brands red winter wheat $6.50@6.75, in first hands. Rye Flour, $5.50, in small lots.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese quoted at 70@ 75 to the trade and 75@82 in small lots. Mixed stocks 60@65 cts, as to quality and dull.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue very meagre, and, with a good milling demand, the market is firmer and closes a shade higher; we now quote good to prime red at $1.48@1.50, and white at $1.50@1.55, according to quality—the latter nominally. Corn steady for red. Oats, scarce and firm, with considerable inquiry and limited offerings; may be quoted at 48@50 cts on track. Barley nominal. Rye dull; delivered free on board; the general impression among dealers is that they will not go above 50 cts, because we reach that figure—however, it depends upon the receipts. Corn continues very quiet, particularly Shelled; there is some inquiry for small lots of ear corn for sales, in a jobbing way, at 60@64. Shelled is quoted, by the car load, at 60@62 for mixed to prime yellow. Bye-corn—offered very scarce and may be quoted, in the absence of sales, at 90@95. Barley continues very quiet, and, in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally at 75@80 for spring, and 80@85 for fall.

GROCERIES—The market, since the date of our last review of 23d inst., has undergone no new or important. Coffees continue strong, but not quotably higher. There is considerable inquiry for refined Sugars, and stocks are very much reduced, not only here, but in the east also, as most of the refineries have been idle for some weeks past, as 'usual at this par ticular time, to take stock and make repairs. Furthermore, the margins have been so small that there was no particular inducer ent for refiners to be in a hurry about starting up again. Raw Sugars, steady but quiet—as noted in our last report, the impression is pretty general that refined will go higher, and we are likely to go much, if any, lower. Our New Orleans dispatches, of Monday, reported Molasses easier. Syrups, Rice, etc., quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 18@ 18½; Extra Hards, 17½@18; Powdered, A Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10. Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—fair, 9¾@10; prime, 10¾; choice, 11@11½.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24; Fair, 23@23¾. Java, 29@30. Laguayra, 25@ 26. Mocha, 30. Roasted—Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 25@26.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, Drumm's, 60. Farrand's, 60. Sugar Drips, 75; Brum's, 65; other grades, 48@50. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 60.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 20@22c. Pimento, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—Continues dull, with a supply largely in excess of purchasing requirements, and prices are weak, though unchanged; $20@25 per ton, as to quality.

LARD OIL—Is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 85@87 cts for No. 1 Extra.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland, $2.25@2.50.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $22@23 per ton for Bran; $23@26 for Middlings; $30@36 for Middlings, and $40 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In fair supply and limited demand; quoted at $2@2.50 per bbl.

POULTRY — Continues slow. Dressed Chickens, 12@13; Turkeys, 14@16, Geese, almost unsalable.

POTATOES—Continue dull; small sales, in store, at 75@85 cts per bushel, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at 9@9¾ cts per lb for common to fair and 9¾@10 cts for prime to choice.

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FOREIGN.

Election Excitement.

THE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Bishop of Exeter Attacked.

MARINE DISASTER.

Mexican Revolution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CABLE TARIFF.

LONDON, January 23—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has memoralized for a reduction of the tariff on cable messages.

THE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

LONDON, January 23.—A deputation from the Anti-Slave Trade Society waited on Earl Granville, and made representations in regard to Spain's non-observance of the treaty for the suppression of the slave traffic. Lord Granville, in reply, said it was undeniable that Spain infringed upon the treaty, but the matter was too delicate for interference by England at the present time, Spain having an insurrection on her hands. The British Minister at Madrid was doing his utmost to secure the observance of all treaty obligations. His Lordship, in conclusion, said he would consult with his colleagues before taking steps or pronouncing his opinion as to the conduct of Spain.

VISITING U. S. MINES.

Mr. E. B. Willigans, Liberal member of Parliament, has paired off with a Conservative member, in order to make a brief visit to the United States. He will visit the mines in Utah, and expects to be absent two months.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, January 23—The election excitement in Kerry runs dangerously high. It is reported that the Fenians are organizing mobs to support Blennerhasset, the "home rule" candidate, and that the priests are threatened with violence. Bright has written a letter to O'Donoghue, denouncing "home rule."

BISHOP OF EXETER ATTACKED.

LONDON, January 23—While the Bishop of Exeter was presiding at a meeting in that city to-day, in favor of the passage by Parliament of a bill permitting the sale of liquors under certain restrictions, he was insulted and attacked by a number of men. Some friends of the Bishop interfered for his protection, when the insults were renewed and the meeting became very uproarious. Severe fighting ensued, and the police were called in and cleared the hall from the presence of the disturbers, several of whom were injured by blows from the clubs of the policemen.

RESPITED.

Rev. John Selby Watson, the wife murderer, has been granted a respite.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, January 23.—The steamers Egypt and India have arrived.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, January 23—Mexican advices report that the revolution is assuming formidable proportions. The revolutionists defeated the Government forces near San Luis. It is calculated that Trevina can concentrate six thousand revolutionists to oppose any of the Government forces coming to the northern frontier.

Great excitement is reported in the city of Mexico over the rumor that the Diaz insurgent cavalry was in the vicinity.

BADLY PILLAGED.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, was pillaged by thirty or forty outlaws last night. They claim to be revolutionists, but are only robbers under Juan Portugal and Sanchez Ureste, who were refugees in Texas until a few days since, when they crossed the Rio Grande at Ranchitz, raised men, stole horses and robbed houses, in which one of the party was killed. They intended capturing a river steamer, at Bagdad, with money, but failed. Their raid has no significance except showing the weakness of the authorities and the lawlessness of the country.

FRANCE.

IMPERIALISM.

PARIS, January 23—It is reported that during the crisis caused by the fear of Thiers' withdrawal, agents of the Imperialists circulated among the officers of the army and sought to ascertain their disposition towards the Empire, and whether there was any feeling in favor of restoration.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

PARIS, January 23—The members of the party of the Right Center in the National Assembly offered to support Marshal McMahon for Vice President of the French Republic, but the Marshal declined to be a candidate.

MINISTER RESIGNED.

It is reported that Ponyer Quertier has definitely resigned his portfolio as Minister of Finance.

EGYPT.

MARINE DISASTER.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, January 23—The steamer Nadd, on her voyage to this port, encountered a heavy gale. The steamer was crowded with natives, many of whom were on board during the thickest of the storm. The sea swept the deck from stem to stern, and thirty-five of the native passengers were carried overboard and drowned.

WEST INDIES.

NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

SAN DOMINGO, January 9.—Gen. Cabral has organized a new provisional government.

NEW MINISTRY.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, January 9.—A new ministry has been instituted.

SOUTH AMERICA.

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

LA GRAYRA, VENEZUELA, January 8.—Gen. Guyman Blanco is besieging San Fernandino De Apura, the strongest work of the revolutionists. His intention is to capture the entire revolutionary army.

Railroad Track Laid in 1871.

The folowing is a table of the miles of railroad completed in 1871 in the several States and territories:

Maine	106	Kentucky	142
New Hampshire	64	Ohio	171
Vermont	83	Michigan	478
Massachusetts	117	Indiana	340
Connecticut	190	Illinois	902
New York	348	Wisconsin	314
New Jersey	160	Minnesota	461
Pennsylvania	360	Iowa	451
Maryland	115	Nebraska	210
Virginia	19	Missouri	508
West Virginia	98	Kansas	270
North Carolina	15	Indian Territory	124
South Carolina	80	Colorado	76
Georgia	95	Nevada	16
Florida	12	Washington Territory	25
Alabama	173	Oregon	55
Louisiana	57	California	99
Texas	206		
Arkansas	37		

By this it appears that the increase in New England was 560 miles; in the middle Atlantic States 872 miles; in the South Atlantic States (Maryland to Georgia inclusive) 422 miles; in the Gulf States 447 miles; in the Southern Central States (Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky) 179 miles; in the Northern Central States (Ohio, Michigan and Indiana) 992 miles; in the Northwestern States (including all the other States east of the Rocky Mountains) 3110 miles; in the Territories 225 miles; in the Pacific States 170 miles.

AT Newburt, England, a gentleman recently made a wager of $5,000 that at eight o'clock on a particular evening he would sit down to dinner in a well woven, well dyed, well-made suit of clothes, the wool of which formed the fleece on the sheep's backs at five o'clock that same morning. The sheep were shorn, the wool washed, carded, stubbed, roved, spun and woven; the cloth was scoured, fulled, tented, raised, sheared, dyed and dressed; the garments were made. At a quarter past six he sat down to a dinner at the head of his guests in a complete damson-colored suit—thus winning his wager, with one hour and three-quarters to spare.

A LADY in Petersburg, Va., recently wrote to A. T. Stewart, Esq., of New York, informing him of the pressing necessities of the inmates of the Episcopal Orphan Asylum in the former city, and soliciting from him any contribution which he might be disposed to give to such an object. A day or two since the lady received a reply from Mr. Stewart, in which he deprecated the fact that in the turmoil of business he had neglected to respond sooner, and stated that he had caused a lot of clothing and other needful articles to be sent to her by express for these children.

—A Scranton special reports several failures there consequent upon the long suspension of the coal mines.

MELANGE.

GOOD musicians execute their music, the bad ones murder it.—Judy.

ACCORDING to telegrams, the French Parliament refused to shed Thiers at the present crisis.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK refuses to be counted as a Democratic candidate for President.

A NEW CHURCH of Swedenborgian Society has been started in Erie, and Mr. Hotham has been ordained rector.

WHAT is the difference between a barn-door and George Francis Train? One is a barn-door and the other is a darn bore.—*Chicago Post.*

A BOY BABY was solemnly christened Mary Reilly, by mistake, in New York, the other day. The legislature will be invoked to restore him to his sex.

A FEW nights ago, a man and wife, near Sioux City, hearing the ominous alarm of a rattlesnake near them, got up and found it coiled up in their bed.

THE Golden *Age* accuses the Rev. Gilbert Haven of wishing to see a black woman President of the United States and married to a white man who can do the honors of the White House.

AN American lady traveling in Asia Minor says that the Female Seminary of Beirut, in Syria, in charge of Miss Everett and her associates, is a model of its kind, and has met with a large measure of success.

MRS. MARY A. FROEST, of Kansas City, recently deceased, provided for the erection of an orphan asylum and an opera house—the latter to cost not less than $100,000—and left building lots to two former slaves.

A BRIGHT little Jersey lad recently broke through the ice at Lake View, while skating. As he went down, he hurriedly shouted the street and number of his residence—information which proved of value on his rescue.

THE death or Mrs. Updyke, at Unadilla, N. Y., last week, only a couple of days after her wedding, was caused by tight lacing. She ran up stairs rapidly and a compressed blood vessel broke. She fell dead on the last step.

A POCKET-BOOK snatcher got away with $85 the other day, in Broadway. The lady from whom it was stolen sought to enlist a policeman in pursuit of thief, and was told that "it served her right for carrying per portemonnaie in her hand."

THE Messoula (Mont.) *Pioneer* for December 9 was printed on a full sheet of wrapping paper. The edition consumed all that was in town, and the editor announced that the next issue would be printed on gunny bags, unless it stopped snowing.

CECELIA LOGAN KELLOGG, one of the Logan sisters, does much of the work on Donn Piatt's Washington *Capitol.* She was a clerk in the Treasury Department when Donn engaged her on his paper. She is bright and witty, and writes with great ease.

THE Albany Flouring Mills at Albany, opposite Camanche, Iowa, were destroyed by fire at noon on Tuesday. They were being operated under a lease of Mr. Frank Lucus, of Rock Island. Scarcely anything was saved. The loss is about $6,000, with no insurance.

THE empress of the Brazils recently received one of the prettiest boquets seen in Paris since the war. It came from the market women of the Halle, who carried it triumphantly through the streets, and received a present or $400 for their benefit society in return.

THE Marshalltown, Iowa, *Times* is agitated over an inexplicable mystery. Every a man night and woman stalk through the streets, upon each occasion being followed by several men, and on each night the man turns and points a pistol at his followers.

AN Oregon paper says: John B. Peak ran off with a Benton county girl and married her, for which he was prosecuted in the Circuit Court at Corvallis last week, but the jury got sight of the pretty wife he got by the operation and universally voted that they would have done it too.

RELATIVE to the nomination of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for President of the United States, it is whispered that the gentleman's manner really be prevailed upon to accept, unless he can get a lease of the office for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

THE United States steamer Guerriere, from the Mediterranean squadron, bringing the remains of General Robert Anderson, is expected to arrive at Norfolk on the 25th inst. It is proposed that the body of Fort Sumpter be honored by funeral processions in the cities through which his remains pass.

A CHARLESTON, Mass., photographer while arranging the instrument preparatory to taking a young lady's picture, suddenly turned to give some directions to his fair customer, and beheld her busily engaged stuffing her cheeks with paper to fill out the meagre proportions which nature had neglected.

MR. GREELEY thinks that 'although gallinaceous fowls are, etymologically considered, inseparably connected with France, French breeds of poultry are not reliable; because, you see, when a hen of that species has laid one egg she is likely to say to herself, 'this is *un oeuf*," and consequently not lay any more.

THE career of Mr. O. P. Archer, the successor of Fisk in the Vice Presidency in the Erie road, is another "peculiar civilization of America." A few years ago he was an express manager on the Hudson River road. By and by Fisk and other such qualities of American civilization, he is now worth one million dollars.

PRESIDENT THIERS, by causing the recall of Prince Metternich, the Austrian embassador, has deprived the Parisan *beau monde* of one of the most charming *salons* in the capital, where the Princess developed luxury to such an extent that many fortunes have been ruined by trying with unequal powers to follow in her footsteps.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that in March, 1857, George Peabody, of London, then the noted millionaire, paid a visit to W. W. Corcoran, of that city, at which time he filed application for a bounty land warrant for services in the war of 1812, he being a member of a company of artillery. Mr. Peabody proved that he had served the prescribed length of time, and received the warrant.

THE Le Chatelier counter pressure brake for locomotives, which has been very successfully applied on some of the English, French, and German railways, is attracting much attention in Ireland. In principle this device makes the engine, when the working gear is suddenly reversed, an air pump forcing air into the boiler; in other words, a compressed air brake, such as is used on the Mount Washington Railway.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Oats easier at 38c. Pork firmer and scarce at $14.62½. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 7½@8c; prime 9¼@9½c. Molasses active; common 30@35c; prime to strictly prime 43@47c. Cotton quiet; sales of 6,000 bales; low ordinary 14½c; low middling 20¼@20½c; middling 21½@21¾c; receipts 3,812 bales; exports to Liverpool 3,197 do; Barcelona 1,999 do; stock 195,604 do.

Live Stock.

WATERTOWN, January 23.—Beef cattle; receipts 556 head; prices ¼c per lb lower; sales at 6½@7½c; extra $9.25@9.50; first quality $8@8.75; second do $7@7.75; third do $5.50@6.50. Sheep and lambs; receipts 4,488; sales were active and prices fell 50c per lb; sales in lots at $2.25@5 each; extra $5.50@8.25.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, January 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 23½c; receipts 1,039; exports to the continent 900; coastwise 27; sales 100; stock 35,381.

SAVANNAH, January 23—Cotton firm and in light demand; middlings 21c; net receipts 5,062; exports to Barcelona 1,080; sales 1,500; stock 37,859.

MOBILE, January 23—Cotton quiet; middlings 20¾c; receipts 1,039; exports to Cork 2,275; to Barcelona 1,999; sales 500; stock 61,242.

GALVESTON, January 22—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 19¾c; net receipts 2,110; exports coastwise 1,511; sales 500; stock 18,992.

Sharpsburg Items.

The Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the First Methodist Church is still in successful operation, though eight weeks have elapsed since its commencement. The Trustees will realize a handsome sum which will enable them, early in the spring, to rush to completion one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Allegheny county.

The beautiful gold watch for which Mr. Cooper, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and Mr. Stitt, of the West Pennsylvania Railroad, are running, will be awarded to the successful competitor on Tuesday evening, February 6th, ten o'clock P. M. The splendid show, from the establishment of Messrs. Dilg & Speer, will be awarded on Saturday evening, February 3d, at ten o'clock P. M. Other articles will follow in rapid succession and great is the energy displayed by the Ladies in charge.

A LADY BAKER WANTED.—Prof. Scheibner, of the Academy, drew the sack of champion flour, and has no baker to put it into usable shape for them. Ladies take notice!

The new Burgess and Council have been elected and installed into office, and great and valuable improvements are on the tapes for the opening spring.

Police Items.

James Anderson and James Thier, had a fuss in a saloon on Seventh avenue which has resulted in a suit for assault and battery, in which Thompson is defendant. A warrant has been issued by the Magistrate.

John McKeown says he lost $56 in Pollitt's Saloon on St. Clair street the other night and Saloon on St. Clair street the other night and charges Wm. Pollitt and David Jones with taking the money. He says they took a roll of money out of his vest pocket and afterwards when he coquetted it in the presence of witnesses, there was $56 short. Warrants have been issued.

Lovers of the "weed' should use Dilworth's "Heart's Ease." tf

HOME NEWS.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Lenat, Fur Capes, on our first page. As the lady is a very worthy widow, we hope the finder will comply with her request.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 166 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$71 50
Cash Insurance Co	51 00

Eds. Gazette: Please inform your readers that I have in my possession over twenty thousand dollars, to be loaned on good mortgages. Parties wanting money will please call at my office, corner of Wood street and Third avenue, second floor. GEO. B. HILL.

A Rare Chance.—An opportunity for entering a profitable business, that is seldom offered, can now be taken advantage of by any person with a moderate capital, as Mr. James Connor offers for sale his wholesale grocery and liquor store on Liberty street. This is one of the best stands in the city, and enjoys a large share of profitable patronage. The owner is continued ill health is the reason for selling. All information will be given inquirers at 355 Liberty street.

The money market for a few months back has been in such a condition that parties wanting full loans on first mortgage found it almost impossible to be accommodated. We are informed by Mr. George B. Hill, the broker, second floor corner of Third avenue and Wood street, that he has now an abundance of money ready to be loaned on good mortgages and at fair rates. Parties wanting money will find Mr. Hill a gentleman to deal with and can rely on what he says.

The Chemistry of the Ocean.—A highly appreciative audience assembled at the Mercantile Library last night to hear Prof. George Hay, of the Western University, lecture on "The Chemistry of the Ocean." The Professor gave a full analysis of the composition of sea water, showing the various substances by a series of brilliant experiments. The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Prof. B. C. Jillson, of the High School, on Tuesday evening, February 6th. Subject—"The Darwinian Hypothesis."

It affords us great pleasure and it will certainly be gratifying to his many friends, to hear that the foreign exchanges, and transportation business of our worthy neighbor, Max Schamberg, Esq., is increasing daily. An elaborately prepared circular, issued by Mr. S. on New Years last, shows the many advantages he has for the transaction of foreign business in his line. As the circular is full of interesting details it will pay those who may have business abroad, especially in Germany, to give it a perusal. We refer besides to Mr. Shamberg's card in another column.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Oscar F. Lamm & Co. have engaged in the manufacturing of hubs of all kinds, and are wholesale and retail dealers in carriages and general hardware —spokes, felloes, shafts, poles, &c. The firm has been favorably known to the trade as dealers in coke and coal, and their reputation for honorable dealing will undoubtedly have much influence with the community at large. We wish the firm success in their new enterprise, and doubt not their energy and business tact will meet with general favor with all engaged in the business. Give them a call at their establishment, No. 40 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Art Association.

Last evening a full quorum of the Pittsburgh Art Association met at the hall of the Art Gallery, in Library Hall Building. The President elect, Joseph Horne, Esq., being absent, C. M. Johns, Esq., presided. It was resolved to hold the Spring exhibition between the 5th of March and the 25th of April. Artists can make their entries any time between this date and the 25th of February. The hanging committee will be engaged during the exhibition in order to afford all a fair opportunity to exhibit their works in good light and position. An invitation to Carl Schurz to deliver a lecture under the Art Association auspices was endorsed, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to communicate with him on the subject. The Association has now a heavy capital on hand, and will stop at no expense to make art popular with the people.

Resignation of Controller Porter.

Wm. M. Porter, at present City Controller of Allegheny, proposes resigning that position and accepting the cashiership of the Real Estate Savings Bank, which will shortly open up for business on Federal street, below the Diamond. He has, we understand, had the proposition under consideration for some time, ever since Mr. Henry Warner went out of the position to accept the county Controllership, to which he was recently elected. The city's loss by his retirement will lose one of the most efficient officers, who ever occupied the Controller's office, and one by whom the fiscal affairs of the city, so far as he had any say in the province, were managed in the most thorough, careful and satisfactory. We chronicle his resignation with regret, but wish him success in his new position.

The only candidate for the Controllership who has been mentioned to us is that of Mr. Brown, the courteous Chief Clerk in the Engineer's office. He is a gentleman qualified for the position, and we believe he would fill it, as he has done others, acceptably.

The "Pride of Pittsburgh."

A correspondent of the Titusville *Courier* has been greatly impressed with the paradisiacal loveliness of that embodiment of beauty, the Second Avenue Park, and gives expression enthusiastically to his feelings by saying:

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Wm. M. Porter, at present City Controller of Allegheny, proposes resigning that position and accepting the cashiership of the Real Estate Savings Bank, which will shortly open up for business on Federal street, below the Diamond. He has, we understand, had the proposition under consideration for some time, ever since Mr. Henry Warner went out of the position to accept the county Controllership, to which he was recently elected. The city's loss by his retirement will lose one of the most efficient officers, who ever occupied the Controller's office, and one by whom the fiscal affairs of the city, so far as he had any say in the province, were managed in the most thorough, careful and satisfactory. We chronicle his resignation with regret, but wish him success in his new position.

The only candidate for the Controllership who has been mentioned to us is that of Mr. Brown, the courteous Chief Clerk in the Engineer's office. He is a gentleman qualified for the position, and we believe he would fill it, as he has done others, acceptably.

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A YOUTHFUL TRIO IN TROUBLE.

The Union National Bank Again Victimized—Sharp Practice—Three Young Men Committed on a Charge of Forgery.

The operations of a trio of young swindlers —young in years, yet, it would seem, old in their adopted profession, if the alligations brought against them be proven—have been brought to rather a sudden an unlooked for termination. For some time past the members of Horner, Wood & Co., coal dealers in this city, have had reason to believe that their funds at the Union National Bank, where they deposited, were being too frequently drawn upon. It became finally a settled conviction in their minds that frauds were being perpetrated upon them, but as the several members of the firm would draw checks, signing the firm's name, it was rather difficult to detect imposition. Their suspicions, however, were made known to the bank officials, and they requested to be on their guard when taking checks purporting to have been signed by the firm.

On Monday afternoon a young man, apparently about twenty-two years of age, entered the bank, presented a check bearing the signature of Horner, Wood & Co., for $250. The President of the bank, Mr. J. R. McCune, was at the desk at the time, and suspected that the check was one of the fraudulent kind. Stepping around, between the man and the door, he requested the bearer of the check to step with him into a private room, for a few moments' private conversation. The request was complied with, and Mr. McCune, turning the key in the lock, sent to the Mayor's office for official assistance. Officers Rivers and Cupples at once went to the bank in answer to the summons. The young man, one of the officers that his name was McBride, but on the accuracy of this information being questioned he acknowledged that his name was McGovern, that he resided in Allegheny, and his father kept an "out-fitting" store at Beaver Point. Concerning the check he said that he had procured it from a member of the firm of Horner, Warden & Co., in Allegheny, and supposed it to be all right. The check was not credited, and it was decided to retain him in custody while the correctness of it was investigated. When the check was forged, and that he and two other young men, named Frederick Henry and Charles Leech had been for some time carrying on a system of forgeries, using the name of Horner, Wood & Co., and selecting the Union National Bank as the house upon which to operate.

M'Govern was taken to the station-house by officer Rivers, while officer Cupples started in search of Henry. He later was found at work in a tobacco store on Beaver avenue, Allegheny. At first Henry denied all knowledge of the affair, but upon being closely questioned by the officer he acknowledged that on various occasions McGovern had paid him sums, varying from twenty-five to fifty-five dollars for taking checks to the bank for the purpose of having them cashed. He at first denied all knowledge of anything wrong about the matter, but at last acknowledged that he knew the checks to be forgeries. He told the officer that he had $150 deposited as his share of the transactions, and told where the money was deposited. The officer looked him up and subsequently went and obtained $125, much to his surprise, and doubt not their energy and business tact will meet with general favor with all engaged in the business. Give them a call at their establishment, No. 40 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Art Association.

Last evening a full quorum of the Pittsburgh Art Association met at the hall of the Art Gallery, in Library Hall Building. The President elect, Joseph Horne, Esq., being absent, C. M. Johns, Esq., presided. It was resolved to hold the Spring exhibition between the 5th of March and the 25th of April. Artists can make their entries any time between this date and the 25th of February. The hanging committee will be engaged during the exhibition in order to afford all a fair opportunity to exhibit their works in good light and position. An invitation to Carl Schurz to deliver a lecture under the Art Association auspices was endorsed, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to communicate with him on the subject. The Association has now a heavy capital on hand, and will stop at no expense to make art popular with the people.

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THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The jury in the case of Neil McCallion, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, this morning returned with a verdict of guilty. Defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial.

George H. Irwin, the check-raiser, was then put on trial on the charge of forgery, preferred against him by Mr. John G. Mellon, of the Union National bank. The particulars of this case are fresh in the minds of our readers, and hence will bear with pleasure that their perambulations in quest of articles of trimmings, &c., may be considerably shortened by their coming in at the conveniently located trimming store of Mr. Julien Morrow, No. 73 Market street. They will be sure of there finding everything in the line of trimmings and fancy dress goods, such as are usually kept in a store of that character, and will be satisfied with the quality, price and variety of the assortment. Our lady readers should note down the number of this house—No. 73 Market street.

Again.

It seems almost superfluous to call the attention of our gentleman readers to the fact —which if they have fully studied they know already—that Hespenheide & Co., merchant tailors, No. 59 Sixth, late St. Clair street, offer the best inducements to all who desire to array themselves in clothing, of good material, pleasing colors, without fash, perfect fit, and that gives comfort to the wearer. Messrs. Hespenheide & Co. study to please, and have succeeded so well that when a gentleman once becomes acquainted with the ways of the house he will patronize no other. All he wants can be had here, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every case.

Uring, Follansbee & Co.
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Uring, Follansbee & Co.
Uring, Follansbee & Co.
The Fashionable Tailoring House,
The Fashionable Tailoring House,
The Fashionable Tailoring House,
Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.
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Watch No. 1124, Stem Winder—bearing trade mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., Gales, Wales & Co., has been carried by me seven months, its total variation from mean time being only six seconds.—A. L. DENNIS, President N. J. R. R. & T. Co.

Remember.—The Central Shaving Saloon in the Central Hotel is where you can go to get a clean shave, a neat hair cut, and a wholesome bath. Mr. Louis Green, the gentlemanly proprietor, takes great pleasure in waiting on all his customers.

The Diamond Shaving Saloon is at No. 64 Diamond, Allegheny. Messrs. Lyseles & Sorgius, proprietors, and if you wish to learn what is the real luxury of proper tonsorial manipulations go to the Diamond.

A Fashionable Wedding.

A fashionable wedding took place last evening at the residence of Mr. Thomas Bigham, on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, the contracting parties being Miss Mary Bigham and Mr. Thomas Bigham, Jr. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Second Presbyterian church, and was witnessed by a large number of invited guests. The bride was attired in white satin, with the usual veil and orange blossoms, and looked very handsome. The groom was also attired in the usual manner. The presents were numerous and costly, and the supper was one of the finest ever served in the city. The happy couple left on the evening train for the East, where they will spend their honeymoon.

BREVITIES.

ICE PROSPECTS improving.

LAST night was bitter cold.

THE peanut men complain of dull times.

THE days are getting perceptibly longer.

CAPTAIN REED had but few guests last night.

WHO gets the fifty cents taxed each policeman for his bond?

HENRY up the lamps in front of City Hall. The people want light.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE will meet on Friday evening, at seven o'clock, at the Controller's office.

THE State Republican Committee, of which the Hon. Russell Everett is chairman, meets in Harrisburg to-day.

MINNIE MOORE, whose arrest for larceny we have previously mentioned, was sent to Philadelphia yesterday.

A NUMBER of members of the new police force had their dimensions taken yesterday for their new suits of blue.

A STREET car demolished on Monday by a freight train, and a dwelling house yesterday; and still nobody hurt. Next.

FOR what purpose were the spittoons placed in the Mayor's audience room? The appearance of the floor suggests the query.

THE Rev. Father W. F. Boglow, of St. Peter's Catholic church, Steubenville, died on Monday morning of congestion of the brain.

THE BRUSH most needed on the interior of the new Council Hall, after the 1st prox., will be a white-wash or paint brush.

MAYOR BLACKMORE, by special invitation, sat on the right of his honor Mayor Brush at the opening ceremony at City Hall, yesterday.

THE Committee on Claims and Accounts met yesterday and organized by the election of Mr. Frank Kobbe as chairman and then adjourned.

JOSEPH BAUGHMAN was arrested yesterday, charged by Jas. L. Lloyd with the larceny of a firkin of butter. The accused was held for a hearing.

THE dimensions of the new municipal chair, in the new room of the Mayor's office, are ample sufficient for the largest member of the City Hall Commission.

IT is the intention, we understand, of the City Hall Commission to provide accommodations for reporters in the Mayor's office; all of which will be duly appreciated.

WE notice that the street cars on the Birmingham road have been newly painted and upholstered. We hope to chronicle the same of some of our other street car roads.

THE new Mayor's office in City Hall was visited by a large number of citizens—on inspection of course,—and His Honor was kept busy in shaking hands in addition to the visitors.

ON Sunday a little child, whose parents reside near Moore's station, on the Connellsville Railroad, was scalded to death by a grain of corn which lodged in its windpipe.

THE alarm of fire from box 87, yesterday morning, was occasioned by the burning of Mawhinney's steam brick works, in the Fourteenth ward. The loss will probably reach $800.

THE balance of the furniture for the new Mayor's office was placed in position yesterday, and three cases were heard in the afternoon in the new audience room, the particulars of which we give elsewhere.

JENNIE THOMPSON has been sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days. She had been charged with stealing a pair of shoes. The prosecutrix not appearing yesterday, Mayor Brush disposed of the case as stated.

A LAD who was caught stealing a ride on a coal train, on Monday evening, fell off with his arm across the rail. The wheels passed over and the member was separated from the body. The lad was taken to his home in Lawrenceville, and properly cared for.

LAST night Mayor Callow left for Philadelphia to attend the conventions of the G. A. R. and the Knights of Pythias, both of which organizations claim him in their membership. Alderman Irwin will preside in the Magistrate's sanctum until His Honor returns on Friday.

YESTERDAY in the Court of Common Pleas, a petition for release from jail, under the insolvent law, was presented by counsel for Edward McCafferty, who had been committed for violating liquor license. His fine was $50, but as he had served three months, he was released.

MR. HENRY C. MCCOY, who received an appointment as lieutenant on Mayor Blackmore's force, has declined, and Myers Barker, at present lieutenant of the Second District, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. McCoy expects to retain his present position as tip-staff in the Common Pleas Court.

A HORSE attached to a coal wagon ran away last evening in Birmingham. On Sixteenth street the animal knocked down and ran over a lad about ten years of age whose name we did not learn, breaking his arm. The horse was finally captured, and no owner appearing he was placed for safe keeping in Miller's livery stable.

THE German Insurance Company, in accordance with the law, present their regular annual statement, which will be found on our first page. The Company is in a very prosperous condition, and gives general satisfaction to the stockholders, which is owing greatly to the energy and enterprise of the executive officers, Messrs. Hoeveler and F. L. Gross.

YESTERDAY morning an attachment was issued from the District Court for the arrest of C. Descht & Co., on complaint of William Vandevort. The defendants, it is alleged, gave a check for $270 to the plaintiff, which was protested. Vandevort further alleges that they are about removing to Titusville, with a